# The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5445. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


# WASHINGTON.

## Official Announcement of President Grant's Cabinet.

### The Nominations Immediately Confirmed by the Senate.

### How the Appointments were Received in Washington.

### Exciting Scenes in the Senate and House of Representatives.

### Promotion of Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Schofield and Augur.

### Columbus Delano, of Ohio, Appointed Revenue Commissioner.

### Brief Sketches of the Members of the Cabinet.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 5.

The great interest of the day has centered in the announcement of the Cabinet. The great anxiety and curiosity which has centered on this subject was brought to a fever heat early in the day by rumors which bore the air of probability, and at a later hour by semi-officials, hints at a portion of the list, for it had evidently been confided to more than one person. Inquiries at the Executive Mansion resulted in the information that the Cabinet would be sent in at three if the Senate was in session.

An immense crowd repaired to the Capitol with the expectation of hearing the names announced in open session, but they were disappointed. Gen. HAWLINS appeared on the floor of the Senate shortly after 2 o'clock, but few suspected that his portfolio contained the names, the knowledge of which so many coveted. By 3 o'clock the formality of appointing the President that Congress was in session and ready to hear from him, was accomplished, and Gen. HAWLINS presented three messages in writing, which comprised the following nominations:

For Secretary of State, ELIHU B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois.

For Secretary of the Treasury, ALEXANDER T. STEWART, of New-York.

For Secretary of the Navy, ADOLPH E. BORIE, of Pennsylvania.

For Secretary of the Interior, JACOB D. COX, of Ohio.

For Postmaster-General, JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, of Maryland.

For Attorney-General, E. ROCKWOOD HOAR, of Massachusetts.

The second envelope contained the following:

For Commissioner of Internal Revenue, COLUMBUS DELANO, of Ohio.

The third envelope covered the following:

To fill the vacancy of Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

To fill the vacancy of Lieut.-Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

To fill the vacancy of Major-Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

To fill the vacancy of Brigadier-General, C. C. AUGUR.

The Senate went into Executive Session immediately, and in an instant the news was flashed over the country.

The announcement caused universal surprise, everybody was prepared to be surprised, but the reality was greater than the expectation.

It is difficult to describe the effect, and it is a painful duty to say that great disappointment and prolonged regret prevails in consequence of these selections, and this, too, not in the minds of politicians, nor in the minds of those not chosen, but among the warmest admirers and strongest supporters of the President. The eminently respectable character of the men is everywhere conceded, but their fitness for their peculiar positions is the subject of criticism on every hand.

The selection of Mr. Senator CRESWELL, of Maryland, for Postmaster-General probably gives more general satisfaction than any other name on the list. He is the best representative loyal Southern man that could be found, and will make an excellent administrative officer. Judge HOAR, of Massachusetts, as Attorney-General, is also satisfactorily received in all respects, save that the people of Massachusetts generally and hoped for another man. There is good reason for believing, will remain in the Department of State for but a short time. His appointment is said to have surprised him as much as it did anybody. Mr. STEWART was in the room of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate when the announcement was made, and seemed much affected by the intelligence, although he had been apprised of the fact early in the day. He waited on the President this afternoon, and accepted the office with the promise that he would use his best abilities and energies to promote the interests of the Government. To-night he met at dinner with Senator PRESTON, Postmaster-General CRESWELL, HORACE GREELEY, and Gen. BUTTERFIELD. He will reside at the Ebbitt House at present, his family remaining in New-York.

There is a very positive report in circulation to-night that Mr. BORIE has telegraphed a declination of the nomination. Mr. CRESWELL and Gen. COX will accept without doubt.

The Senate promptly confirmed all the nominations without a reference, and then adjourned.

On the reception of the news in the House, the customary business so great that a recess of ten minutes was ordered, and the subject was eagerly and excitedly discussed among all classes of members.

The feeling in Washington is not, perhaps, a reflex of the feeling elsewhere, but the feeling here among all classes and shades of Republicans is one of severe disappointment. To say anything else is to misrepresent the actual fact. There is, however, an entire and cheerful willingness to wait and see the wisdom of the selections demonstrated.

The Capitol to-day was the grand focus of attraction to the crowds of politicians, sight seers and strangers who still throng Washington. The inauguration, with all its encouraging circumstances, was among the pageants of the past. President GRANT's policy was given in outline to the world, and the only point to which all looked anxiously with unabated expectancy was the announcement of the Cabinet. Never was sound better kept than this one of the names of the men who were to be called by President GRANT to aid him in the administration of the Government.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress met promptly at 12 o'clock, but long before that time every public portion of the Capitol was full of people. The galleries of the Senate and House were densely packed. The corridors were absolutely impassable, the vast throng could hold no more, the Library was invaded by hundreds, the Supreme Court-room echoed and hungry eyes all assembled. The throng surged into the old Hall of Representatives and down into the lower floors of the building, out on the steps and porticos, peering into Committee-rooms, filling witness chairs and mahogany. No place possible to be visited escaped. "People, people everywhere gazing," prying, curious people, each man and woman seeking with a full consciousness that he owned some infinitesimal portion of the splendid edifice. Thousands of people who had flocked here from all quarters of the compass to see the inauguration had gone home by early trains, but still the throng knew no diminution, and the cry everywhere was, "When cannot?" The crush and rush at the bell were told in these dispatches yesterday. Owing to some hitch in the arrangements at the cloak-room thousands were obliged to go home without checks, hats or overcoats, or accept the alternative of remaining in the Treasury building all night. Thousands did so go home, leaving portions of their apparel behind them. The scene at the west wing of the Treasury building was an exciting one this morning; hundreds of people were there searching for their lost goods. Many were successful, and many were not. This was one of the principal causes of detention of our visitors. Then again there was a general impression that the names of the future Cabinet officers would be announced, and it was believed by the majority of strangers, and by those, too, who ought to be better informed, that such public formality as that of yesterday would take place in reference to those who were to be the future advisers and Ministers of the President. It was firmly believed by thousands that the names of the chosen few would be read in open session of the Senate, and this accounts for the vacant at the Capitol, particularly at the Senate side of the building.

At an early hour every seat in the galleries was occupied. But a few hours and the surplus would be over. Twelve o'clock came and there was not a vacant inch of room within the walls of the Chamber to which the public were allowed admittance. There were a few vacant seats in the diplomatic galleries and that was all. Dozens of people who had never been inside a newspaper office were in the correspondents' gallery, for it was almost an impossibility to keep them out. Vice-President COLFAX, too, monopolized a share of public attention, and the Senators of the Republic, some of whom have a world-wide reputation, were objects of curiosity.

The Legislative proceedings were merely routine. Some important bills and resolutions were introduced and Senator BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, swore in. The old man sat in his seat, being too weak and infirm to come to the desk of the presiding officer, where the oath is usually administered. He suffered keenly from the relay, but his intellect and brain are as clear and vigorous as ever. While the Vice-President read the oath to him to-day, his arm fell helplessly in his lap, and one of the officers of the Senate was obliged to hold his wrist and hand in the elevated position required by law.

About 12:30 o'clock Senator CAMERON moved that a joint committee of two Senators and two Representatives be appointed to inform the President that Congress was in session, ready to receive any communication he may have to make. This was promptly agreed to, and Mr. CAMERON and Mr. MCCREERY were designated on the part of the Senate. The action of the Senate was immediately communicated to the House, but the organization of that body had not been effected, and the appointment of a committee was a legislative impossibility.

Fifteen minutes elapsed, and the Senate was getting impatient. About 1 o'clock Mr. GRIMES moved that the Senate appoint a committee of two to make the same announcement to the President, which was passed, and Mr. GRIMES and Mr. CRAGIN were selected to wait on President GRANT. The Senate then adjourned to 1866. There was as much impatience among Senators as among the people to hear the names of the Cabinet nominees.

The scene on the floor became exceedingly animated. Senators gathered in groups of twos and threes, and fours and fives, privileged outsiders thronged the chamber, chatting on the subject. The occupants of the galleries remained in the full expectation that the long agony would soon be over. They were unwilling to surrender their seats, for the throng behind them too plainly told that their resumption would be an impossibility.

The Senate was again called to order at the appointed hour. Senator GRIMES rose in his seat and immediately informed the Senate that they had waited on the President, and that he would immediately communicate with Congress. In a few minutes Gen. HAWLINS appeared at the main entrance of the Senate. He was recognized at once by the Vice-President. In firm tones he announced that he was directed by the President of the United States to deliver the accompanying messages to the Senate in writing. At the same time he drew two envelopes from his pocket, and handed them to the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, who brought them to the Vice-President's desk. These were the few pages of writing, a documentary on diplomacy as it was unnecessary.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The advent of so many new Senators at the body renders a change in the Committees necessary. A caucus was held this morning to consider the question, and a Committee, of which Mr. HOWE is the Chairman, appointed to report as soon as possible on the reorganization of all the committees of the Senate. SHERMAN will probably remain at the head of the Finance and TRUMBULL of the Judiciary Committee.

ADMISSION IN THE HOUSE.

The House spent the day chiefly in disposing of the cases of the Georgia and Louisiana representatives. After much debate they were severally referred to the Committee on Elections, when appointed. The case of FORNEY and COVODE, from the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania, was also referred, with instructions to make out a prima facie case, so as to admit one or the other to a seat pending the contest. This occupied nearly the whole day until 4 o'clock, when a resolution was carried to draw the seats, which was accomplished with the usual amount of good nature and instances of ill-nature. Among those who succeeded in obtaining the best seats were JOHN A. LOGAN, WM. B. WASHBURN and ELIHU B. WASHBURNE, the new Secretary of State, THOS. W. FERRY, SAMUEL W. MOWRY, a new member, Gen. GARFIELD and others. The House then adjourned, as previously agreed upon, until Tuesday next, in order to give the Speaker time to make up the Committees, which he will announce about the middle of next week.

Mr. BLAINE has appointed young Mr. BARCLAY, son of the present venerable Journal Clerk of the House, to the position of Speaker's Page, to succeed WILLIE TODD, who followed Mr. COLFAX to the Senate.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The Committees of the House are now under consideration by Speaker BLAINE. There being ninety new members, the task will be virtually difficult. Mr. WASHBURNE's honorable promotion leaves the Chairmanship of Appropriations vacant, as was expected, and Mr. DAWES, by courtesy, claims and command consent will take that position. Mr. BUTLER, who is on this Committee, must necessarily go somewhere else, and great curiosity is manifested to see what will be done with him. Among the important committees on which the position of Chairman has become vacant are the following: Banking and Currency, Pacific Railroads, Commerce, Agriculture, Judiciary, Public Expenditures, Naval Affairs, Territories, Invalid Pensions and Accounts. The Judiciary will be difficult to fill so acceptably as it has been filled heretofore by the retiring Chairman, Hon. JAMES F. WILSON.

UTAH TO BE ADMITTED.

A bill for the admission of Utah or Deseret as a State will be introduced in the House by Delegate WM. H. HOOPER, on Monday. It is almost identical in language with the Nevada bill. It provides, however, for the enforcement of the laws of the United States so far as they are not incompatible in consequence of the existence of local provisions. This is the present expedient to get around the question of polygamy, but it is supposed the bill will be materially changed before being passed.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 5.

BIBLE PRESENTATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

This morning a committee, consisting of Chief Justice CHASE, Senator FRELINGHUYSEN and GEORGE H. STUART, waited upon the President, and, on behalf of the American Bible Society, presented him with a copy of the Holy Bible. There were present, besides the Committee, Mrs. GRANT, Gen. SCHOFIELD, J. PATTERSON, formerly Treasurer of the Christian Commission; Rev. Dr. DALE, of Philadelphia; Rev. GEO. A. HALL, of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city. The Chief Justice presented the letter from the President of the Bible Society, expressing the wish that the administration of President GRANT might be guided by its teachings. The President responded:

"GENTLEMEN: I sincerely thank you for this gift, and shall carefully preserve it, and hand it down to my children in commemoration of this day."

The Bible is one of the finest published by the Society, and is handsomely bound in Turkey morocco. Printed in gilt letters, upon morocco, inside the cover, is the inscription: "Presented to ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, by the American Bible Society, March 4, 1869."

SERENADE TO THE PRESIDENT.

The members of Harmony Fire Company of Philadelphia to-night serenaded President GRANT at his private residence on I-street, he having previously been advised on the subject. The President appeared and shook hands with them as they filed past him.

A CABINET MEETING.

A Cabinet meeting has been called for 11 o'clock to-morrow. All members will be present except Messrs. HOAR and CRES.

RESIGNATION OF MR. ROLLINS.

Hon. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, having yesterday afternoon tendered his resignation of that office to President GRANT, the latter to-day authorized an acceptance of the same, to take effect upon the qualification of his successor, and has directed a response, in which he expresses his appreciation of the heavy responsibilities and duties which the office imposed upon Mr. ROLLINS, and of the fidelity and integrity with which they had been discharged.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S FATHER.

Mr. GRANT, father of the President, is recovering from the effects of his severe fall on the Capitol steps yesterday.

MR. FOSTER'S NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the following nominations:

James N. Marks, Collector of Customs for Philadelphia; Arthur D. Markley, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Pennsylvania; Jas. Gee, Postmaster at Fort Wayne, Ind.; Gen. H. Prentiss, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Thirteenth New-York District; Converse, W. G. Rowell, United States Attorney for Arizona; Lieutenant-Colonel Thos. Duncan, Internal Tax; Maj. Gen. Asboth, of Internal Revenue for the Eighth Ohio District; Alexander E. Banks, Agent for the Indians at the Pawnee Agency; Gen. W. Williams, Agent for the Winnebago Indians on the Missouri River; Jeremiah D. Hyde, Registrar in the Land Office at Visalia, Cal.; Henry Ream, Postmaster at Maysville, Ky.; John J. Wise, Postmaster at Tuscaloosa, Ala.; John T. Smith, Postmaster at Springfield, Ill.; Chas. W. Dayton, Postmaster at Wheeling, W. Va.; Hiram P. Wood, Postmaster at Ottawa, Kansas; Gen. R. Irvine, Postmaster at Salem, Mass.; Chauncey Harris, Postmaster at Hudson, N. Y.; Henry Byrd, Postmaster at White Plains, N. Y.; Nathaniel T. Bewley, Collector of Customs at Pensacola, Fla.; Maj. Benson, Paymaster in the Army; Gen. Ketchum, Assessor for the Third New-York District; Archibald M. Green, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-fourth New-York District; John H. Pierson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twelfth Illinois District; John P. O'Neil, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; Fred. A. Boutelle, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida; Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, in the Navy; Commodore Powell, to be Rear Admiral. A number of army brevets were also confirmed.

ARMY ORDERS.

The following was issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 5, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 9.—By direct of the President of the United States, so much of General Orders No. 7, from this office, dated Feb. 26, 1869, as relates to Brevet Second Lieut. Thos. Wilhelm, Ordnance Corps, is revoked, and he will be continued as heretofore, and will be considered as having been mustered in only from Feb. 25, 1869.

By command of the Secretary of the Army:

E. R. S. CANBY,
Adjutant-General.

The line officers under fourteen by Gen. GRANT as Generals of the Army in Relief March 4, and promotions in the regular department of commissioned officers, are as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

# THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

## A Resume of the Work of the Third Session.

The following is an official list of the public acts and joint resolutions passed at the third session of the Fortieth Congress:

S. 128.—An act providing for the sale of the lands, tenements and water-privileges, belonging to the United States and (or near Harper's Ferry, in the County of Jefferson, West Virginia.

S. 129.—An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to confirm the titles to certain lands in the State of Nebraska."

S. 94.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to prohibit the Coolie trade by American citizens in American vessels," approved Feb. 19, 1862.

S. 95.—An act to give an additional term to the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

"S. 96.—An act for the temporary relief of the poor and destitute people in the District of Columbia.

S. 98.—An act to provide for a term of the Circuit and Districts Courts of the United States for the District of Vermont.

S. 99.—An act further to provide for giving effect to treaty stipulations between this and foreign Governments for the extradition of criminals.

S. 100.—An act to regulate elections in Washington and Idaho Territories.

S. 101.—An act relating to the time for filing in the Circuit Courts of the United States in the late rebel States.

S. 112.—An act relating to the proof of wills in the District of Columbia.

S. 113.—An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide for the organization of militia in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas.

S. 119.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," by extending certain penalties to corporations.

S. 122.—An act amendatory of the act providing for the sale of the arsenal grounds at St. Louis and Liberty, Mo., and for other purposes. Approved July 25, 1866.

S. 125.—An act to define the fees of the Recorder of Deeds and to provide for the appointment of Warden of the Jail in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

S. 127.—An act granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military wagon road from the navigable waters of Coos Bay to Roseburg, in said State.

S. 076.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military road from Eugene City to the eastern boundary of said State."

S. 732.—An act to provide for the execution of judgments in capital cases.

S. 97.—An act to authorize the transfer of lands granted to the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, to the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, and to expedite the completion of railroads in Denver, in the Territory of Colorado.

S. 720.—An act to provide for the execution in the District of Columbia of commissions issued by the Governors of the States and Territories of the United States or of foreign nations, and for taking depositions to be used in such Courts.

H. R. 1,024.—An act granting a pension to John A. Parker, a soldier in the war of 1812.

H. R. 1,625.—An act granting a pension to Clarissa K. Grant.

H. R. 1,038.—An act granting a pension to Ann Smith.

H. R. 1,027.—An act granting a pension to Harriet M. Mills, widow of Samuel J. Mills, deceased, late a private in Company F, of Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

H. R. 1,920.—An act granting a pension to Juliet E. Hall.

H. R. 1,921.—An act granting a pension to Jacob Huggins.

H. R. 1,922.—An act granting a pension to John M. Flynn.

H. R. 1,923.—An act granting a pension to Henry Bissmon.

H. R. 1,924.—An act granting a pension to Mahala M. Tucker.

H. R. 1,925.—An act granting a pension to Charles H. King.

H. R. 1,926.—An act granting a pension to Mary Ann Shurtleff.

H. R. 1,927.—An act granting a pension to Lucinda Pangle.

H. R. 1,928.—An act granting a pension to Julia A. Weber.

H. R. 1,929.—An act for the relief of John Gestiger.

H. R. 1,930.—An act granting a pension to Cyrus Hall.

H. R. 1,931.—An act granting a pension to Betsey S. Jackman.

H. R. 1,932.—An act granting a pension to Lucinda A. Willson.

H. R. 1,933.—An act granting a pension to the widow and minor children of Lieut. Richard H. Allen.

H. R. 1,934.—An act granting a pension to Bridget Harper.

H. R. 1,935.—An act granting a pension to Sarah A. Scherr.

H. R. 1,936.—An act granting a pension to Mary A. Amer.

H. R. 1,937.—An act granting a pension to Catherine G. B. Speer.

H. R. 1,938.—An act granting a pension to Nancy Reed.

H. R. 1,939.—An act granting a pension to James H. McGuire.

H. R. 1,940.—An act granting a pension to Richard Lock.

H. R. 1,941.—An act granting a pension to Martha E. McKinney.

H. R. 1,942.—An act granting a pension to Matilda Cornell.

H. R. 1,943.—An act granting a pension to John R. Ray.

H. R. 1,944.—An act granting a pension to Maria Wilson.

H. R. 1,945.—An act granting a pension to William J. Patton.

H. R. 1,946.—An act granting a pension to Lorenzo Day.

H. R. 1,947.—An act granting a pension to Rachel C. Pryor.

H. R. 1,948.—An act granting a pension to Allen R. Boston.

H. R. 1,949.—An act granting a pension to Edward W. White.

H. R. 1,950.—An act granting a pension to Ellen Greene.

H. R. 1,951.—An act granting a pension to Sarah A. Willson.

H. R. 1,952.—An act granting a pension to William McDonald.

H. R. 1,953.—An act granting a pension to Emily H. Baker.

H. R. 1,954.—An act granting a pension to Jacob S. Davis, widow of William T. Davis, a private in the Eighteenth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, in the war of 1812.

H. R. 1,955.—An act granting a pension to Lemuel Barthalomew.

H. R. 1,956.—An act granting a pension to Madge K. Guthrie and Robert B. Guthrie.

H. R. 1,957.—An act granting a pension to Joseph M. Rudolph.

H. R. 1,958.—An act granting a pension to Mary R. Brown.

H. R. 1,959.—An act granting a pension to Mrs. Nancy M. Simpson.

H. R. 1,961.—An act granting a pension to Mrs. Susan Chase.

H. R. 1,962.—An act granting a pension to Charles Mills, of Tennessee.

H. R. 1,967.—An act granting a pension to Charlotte Wolcott, widow of Lieut. Oliver H. Wolcott, deceased.

H. R. 1,968.—An act to increase the pension of William H. Johnson.

H. R. 1,969.—An act granting back pension to Edmund V. Wendell, of Wilmington, Del.

H. R. 1,970.—An act granting a pension to Katharine Dreyer, widow of Sylvester Dreyer, deceased, late private in Company H of the Tenth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers.

H. R. 1,971.—An act granting a pension to Catherine O'Connors, widow of Timothy O'Connors, deceased, late private of Company A, of the Thirty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

H. R. 1,972.—An act granting a pension to Mary J. Hutchins, widow of John C. Hutchins, deceased.

H. R. 1,973.—An act granting a pension to Elizabeth Hadigan, widow of John Hadigan, deceased, who was a private in Company A of the Forty-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

H. R. 1,761.—An act in relation to the appointment of midshipmen from the lately reconstructed States.

H. R. 684.—An act confirming title to "Little Rock Island" in the City of Little Rock.

H. R. 1,036.—An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

H. R. 1,037.—An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1870.

H. R. 1,038.—An act authorizing the admission in evidence of copies of certain papers, documents and entries.

H. R. 1,291.—An act amendatory of an act entitled "An act relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases."

H. R. 1,038.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to prescribe the mode of obtaining evidence in certain cases," approved Feb. 16, 1857.

H. R. 1,039.—An act to establish a certain post road in the State of Connecticut, (New-Haven, Middletown and Hartford Railroad Company's bridge over the Connecticut River.)

H. R. 1,057.—An act to repeal certain provisions of section 9 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1869, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867.

H. R. 1,058.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July 20, 1868, (Amends by striking out the words "first day of January" wherever they occur in the seventy-fifth section of the bill, and inserting "fifteenth day of February.")

H. R. 1,059.—An act making appropriations for the payment of salaries and contingent expenses of the Patent Office for January and February, 1869.

H. R. 1,060.—An act to establish a certain post road in the State of Connecticut. (Shore Line Railway Company's bridge over the Connecticut River.)

H. R. 1,064.—An act to authorize the importation of machinery, for repairs only, free of duty.

H. R. 1,074.—An act to prevent issuing money upon United States notes.

H. R. 1,080.—An act to restrict and regulate the franking privilege.

H. R. 1,082.—An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1870.

H. R. 1,089.—An act making appropriations for the payment of salaries and contingent expenses of the Patent Office for January and February, 1869.

H. R. 1,088.—An act making appropriations, in part, for the expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations.

H. R. 1,094.—An act for the repeal of tonnage duties on Spanish vessels.

H. R. 1,095.—An act to authorize the County Commissioners of Ada County, Idaho, to select a site for a Territorial prison.

H. R. 1,096.—An act establishing the term of office of the House of Representatives, and providing for biennial sessions of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana.

H. R. 494.—An act supplementary of an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain drafted men."

H. R. 995.—An act explanatory of the act entitled "An act declaring the title to land warrants in certain cases."

H. R. 996.—An act for the relief of Rufus M. Hollister, of Janesville, Wis.

H. R. 1,155.—An act for the relief of Commander John L. Davis.

H. R. 1,086.—An act to relieve from disabilities R. W. Best and Samuel F. Phillips, of North Carolina.

H. R. 1,087.—An act to relieve William H. Bagley, of Wake County, North Carolina.

H. R. 987.—An act to provide for the removal of the remains of Hon. W. T. Coggeshall, late Minister of Greece, from Athens, Greece, to the United States.

H. R. 1,088.—An act to relieve certain persons of all political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Article of the amendments to the Constitution of United States.

H. R. 2,607.—An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1870, and for other purposes.

H. R. 1,845.—An act to quiet the title to certain land to the pueblo of Santa Ana, in the Territory of New-Mexico.

H. R. 1,051.—An act for the relief of John M. Oster, of Guernsey County, Ohio.

H. R. 1,052.—An act for the relief of William Grant Forman.

H. R. 1,795.—An act for the relief of the estate of Isaac Phillips, deceased, who was a private in the Revolutionary war.

H. R. 1,740.—An act granting a pension to Daniel Hauser, a citizen of North Carolina, and a soldier of the war of 1812.

H. R. 1,006.—An act for the relief of Roth & Co.

H. R. 2,008.—An act to authorize the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the National Lincoln Monument Association, at Springfield, Ill., damaged and captured ordnance.

H. R. 1,877.—An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Charles C. Cook, deceased.

H. R. 1,878.—An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1870.

H. R. 204.—An act to locate and establish an assay office in the Territory of Idaho.

H. R. 1,462.—An act regulating the duties on imported copper and copper ores.

H. R. 1,861.—An act to establish the collection district of Aroostook, in the State of Maine, and to more accurately define the boundaries of the District of Newark, New-Jersey.

H. R. 1,864.—An act to establish a bridge across the East River, between the Cities of Brooklyn and New-York, in the State of New-York, a post road.

H. R. 1,877.—An act to make uniform the taxes on National Banks.

H. R. 112.—An act relating to captures made by Admiral Farragut's fleet in the Mississippi River in May, 1862.

H. R. 2,006.—An act to establish certain post roads.

H. R. 1,866.—An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

H. R. 1,868.—An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1870, and for other purposes.

H. R. 1,881.—An act regulating the reports of National Banking Associations.

H. R. 1,911.—An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the support of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1869, and for other purposes.

H. R. 272.—An act to amend the act of April 10, 1869, for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States.

H. R. 1,922.—An act to allow deputy collectors and assistant assessors of internal revenue, acting as collectors or assessors, the pay of collectors and assessors.

H. R. 1,041.—An act granting the right of way to the Walla-Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company and for other purposes.

H. R. 1,270.—An act in relation to additional bounties, and for other purposes.

H. R. 1,227.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to exempt certain manufacturers from internal tax and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1868.

H. R. 1,870.—An act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1870, and for other purposes.

S. R. 170.—Joint resolution in relation to the library of the Department of Agriculture.

S. R. 168.—Joint resolution authorizing the transfer of certain appropriations heretofore made for the public printing, binding and engraving.

S. R. 172.—Joint resolution respecting the Provisional Governments of Virginia and Texas.

S. R. 176.—Joint resolution relative to the recent contract for stationery for the Department of the Interior.

S. R. 171.—Joint resolution relative to coast defence.

S. R. 174.—Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

S. R. 217.—Joint resolution for printing the medical statistical history of the rebellion.

S. R. 218.—Joint resolution for providing the reporting and publication of the debates in Congress.

S. R. 220.—Joint resolution more efficiently to protect the fur seal in Alaska.

S. R. 219.—Joint resolution giving the assent of the United States to the construction of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge.

S. R. 223.—Joint Resolution extending the time for the completion of the first twenty miles of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

S. R. 192.—Joint resolution requiring the Commissioner of the General Land Office to transfer certain money.

H. R. 288.—Joint resolution explanatory of the act to create an additional land office in the State of Minnesota, approved March 3, 1857.

H. R. 400.—Joint resolution in relation to the meeting of the House of Representatives at the first session of the Forty-first Congress.

H. R. 129.—Joint resolution in regard to the publication of postal conventions made with foreign countries.

S. R. 48.—Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress provided for in Section 10 of the act incorporating the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, approved July 2, 1864.

H. R. 48.—Joint resolution authorizing the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, to change its name to the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company.

H. R. 438.—Joint resolution relative to certain purchases by the Interior Department.

H. R. 427.—Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit the duty on certain meridian circles.

List of private acts and joint resolutions passed at the third session of the Fortieth Congress of the United States of America:

S. 555.—An act to relieve from disabilities Franklin J. Moses, a citizen of South Carolina.

S. 565.—An act to authorize the Secretary of State to adjust the claim of Gustavus G. Cushman for office rent, while Commissioner under the Reciprocity Treaty.

S. 700.—An act for the relief of Joseph Moorehead.

S. 738.—An act to relieve from disabilities John G. Stokes, a citizen of Alabama.

S. 174.—An act for the relief of Mrs. Emma Wilson, of the State of Indiana.

S. 187.—An act to enable the Holly, Wayne and Monroe Railway Company, in the State of Michigan, to have the subscription to its capital stock duly stamped.

S. 188.—An act granting a pension to Anne Dycher, widow of Matthew B. Dycher.

S. 542.—An act for the relief of Jane McMurray.

S. 407.—An act granting a pension to Elizabeth J. Milburn, widow of Gen. John Miller.

S. 408.—An act granting a pension to the widow and child of Martin Whitt, deceased.

S. 938.—An act authorizing certain banks named therein to change their names.

S. 497.—An act to confirm an entry of land by Moses F. Shinn.

S. 207.—An act for the relief of Henry C. Noyes.

S. 281.—An act for the relief of Capt. Charles, Hunter, United States Navy.

S. 601.—An act for the relief of Lieut.-Col. John W. Davidson, of the United States Army.

S. 711.—An act relating to the Metropolitan Railroad Company.

S. 601.—An act for the relief of George Fowler and the estate of De Grasse Fowler, deceased, or their assigns.

S. 522.—An act for the relief of Celestia P. Hartt.

S. 760.—An act for the relief of Rev. D. Hillhouse Ross.

S. 731.—An act for the relief of Alpheus C. Gallahue.

S. 906.—An act confirming certain purchases of land in the Iowa District, Michigan, made by Charles R. Ried and Andrew J. Cannon.

S. 669.—An act for the relief of Wright Dwyres.

S. 669.—An act granting a pension to Horace Peck, of Charlton, Mass.

S. 904.—An act granting a pension to Benjamin T. Balance, of Indiana.

S. 908.—An act granting a pension to Elizabeth Clarke.

S. 910.—An act granting a pension to the children of Martin N. Slocum, deceased.

S. 942.—An act granting a pension to Sarah R. Haines.

S. 941.—An act granting a pension to Benjamin C. Stone.

S. 949.—An act granting a pension to Lydia W. Ford.

H. R. 291.—An act for the relief of Edwin R. Hoag.

H. R. 294.—An act for the relief of N. A. Shutliffworth, of Harrison County, W. V.

H. R. 1,128.—An act for the relief of Isaac Watts.

H. R. 1,204.—An act to confirm certain private land claims in the State of Missouri.

H. R. 1,220.—An act for the relief of Lieut. Leonidas Smith, late of the Twenty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

H. R. 1,245.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to confirm certain private land claims in the State of Missouri," approved March 3, 1857.

H. R. 1,322.—An act for the relief of Walter D. Flowden.

H. R. 1,207.—An act for the relief of George Kaiser.

H. R. 1,321.—An act granting a portion of the military reservation at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., to the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

H. R. 1,972.—An act providing for the payment of Capt. Goldman Sirgson's mounted rangers.

H. R. 1,878.—An act for the relief of George W. Short.

H. R. 1,326.—An act for the relief of R. A. White.

H. R. 1,936.—An act for the relief of Foster and Tower.

H. R. 1,778.—An act to incorporate the Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia.

H. R. 1,063.—An act for the relief of Henry Barrickslow.

H. R. 1,344.—An act to confirm certain private land claims in the Territory of New-Mexico.

H. R. 1,267.—An act for the relief of the Illinois Iron and Bolt Company.

H. R. 1,879.—An act for the relief of certain companies of scouts and guides organized in Alabama.

H. R. 1,880.—An act for the relief of Peter McGough, Collector of Internal Revenue and Disbursing Agent, Twentieth District, Pennsylvania.

H. R. 1,881.—An act for the relief of Mary A. Filler.

S. R. 206.—Joint resolution relating to the mileage of Charles Westmoreland.

S. R. 209.—Joint resolution reappointing Louis Agassiz a regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

H. R. 218.—Joint resolution for the relief of George W. Lane, Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Denver, Colorado, and Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

H. R. 278.—Joint resolution donating condemned cannon for the erection of a monument to Major-Gen. Kearny.

H. R. 282.—Joint resolution for the relief of Leonard Pierce, Jr., late United States Consul at Matamoras, Mexico.

H. R. 272.—Joint resolution directing the sale of the steamer Atlantic.

H. R. 492.—Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to allow to the New-York and Oswego Railroad Company a right of way across a portion of the public ground at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., for railroad purposes.

H. R. 477.—Joint resolution for the relief of Frederick Schlatter.

H. R. 208.—Joint resolution for the relief of Edward E. Shand, of Eastport, State of Maine.

H. R. 482.—Joint resolution donating condemned cannon and muskets for the McPherson monument.

H. R. 211.—Joint resolution for the relief of Henry S. Gibbons, Luther M. Neal and Seth M. Gates.

H. R. 200.—Joint resolution for the relief of Mrs. Ella E. Hobart.

## OBITUARY.

### Capt. Henry D. Cutting.

On Tuesday last the flags of the vessels in our docks and piers were displayed at half mast to do honor to the memory of one of the most popular and deserving shipmasters sailing from the port of New-York, Capt. HENRY D. CUTTING, commanding the steamship *Helvetia*.

Capt. CUTTING was born in Yarmouth, England, in 1827, and belonged to a seafaring family. His father was also a master mariner, and was lost at sea years ago. His brother, Capt. ROBERT CUTTING, now commands the steamship *Colorado*, and is Commodore of Messrs. Williams & Guion's Line. At twelve years of age HENRY CUTTING first left home to try his fortunes on the ocean. As a boy he commenced his term of service on the ship *Guy Mannering*, then owned by ROBERT L. TAYLOR. Rapidly rising in the estimation of his superiors, he, by attention to his duties and ability in performing them, was four years afterward, at the age of sixteen years, a competent unprecedented, made junior officer of one of the packets sailing in the employ of Messrs. WILLIAMS & GUION between New-York and Liverpool, from in case he advanced, and when twenty-four years old was made master of one of the finest ships in the line.

His powers here had fuller scope. His signal ability as a seaman and daring as a man attracted the attention of other ship-owners, and the National Steamship Company offered him the captaincy of one of their magnificent iron steamships. In that line he continued for four years, commanding successively the *Louisiana*, *England*, *Erin*, *Helvetia* and *Denmark*. It was intended that he should command the new steamer soon to be launched by this Company, but he was taken away before the ship was completed. In December last, while on his way to Liverpool, and during a terrific storm, he descried a wreck, where many other masters might have hesitated he considered not a moment, but bent every energy to rescue the sufferers, and succeeded in saving the Captain and crew—fourteen souls in all—of the bark *Adelaide*, which had been shattered in the gale.

He died a sailor's death. With the tempest howling about his ears, the waves breaking over his ship and the storm raging greater than has been known on the Atlantic for many years, he, despite the urgent entreaty of his officers, remained on the quarter-deck guarding the souls committed to his charge, until finally a terrific wave swept him away, and so, in the wild wrath of waters, was carried to his last account a noble and heroic soul.

He leaves a wife and three children in Liverpool to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and father. He was a member of Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 3, F. and A. M., of this City, who will honor his memory by convening a Lodge of Sorrow.

# THE GAS MONOPOLIES.

## Continuation of the Investigation by the Assembly Committee.

The Committee appointed by the Assembly to investigate the affairs of the Gas Companies met again yesterday at 10 A. M.

*Mr. H. P. McGrann*, Secretary of the Harlem Gas-light Company, was the first witness examined. He testified that the original price of the stock of the Company was $50, but that he knew of a recent sale at which it brought $105; he received a salary of $4,000; the largest dividend was issued in February, 1864. When an extra dividend of 20 per cent was issued, the Company has about sixty miles of pipe; the original capital of the Company was $100,000, and has been increased from time to time, until now it is $1,000,000.

*Wm. H. Davidson*, State Inspector of Gas Meters, being recalled, testified that he had been in error as to some statements; he had said that eight per cent. was the greatest error he had discovered; but on further examination he had found records of larger errors, ranging from nine to sixteen per cent.

*John Swanson*, a practical gas-fitter, testified that he had been for twenty years engaged in that portion of the City supplied by the New-York Gas Company, and had found that the gas was insufficient in quality.

*Dr. Slocum* thought that the quantity of gas might be made from the same quantity of material by an alteration of the present or an adoption of new processes; he thought that this could be done by utilizing the hydrogen, which is now lost in purifying the gas, and increasing the illuminating power; he was the discoverer of a process which he had been experimenting upon for many years, and he was convinced that the process would be successful; according to his experience as a gas consumer had shown him that the complaints of consumers were not without foundation; the gas of Boston he thought to be the best in the country; the gas of Philadelphia, eighteen candles; the gas of Philadelphia is about the same quality as that of New-York; for the purification of the gas he thought the lime process was the best, but that the disagreeable odors arising from it could be obviated by a conjunction of that process with the oxide of iron; he thought the Companies might supply a better quality of gas and at a lower price than they at present do; he was not in any way interested in gas companies.

*Mr. Joseph Wood*, resident at No. 20 Fourth-avenue, complained that he had been charged for 24,000 feet of gas in one month, having used ten burners about five hours a night; he complained to the Manhattan Gas Company, and told them that the bill was a mistake; after the protest, a bill for $16 less than the first was rendered; he told them he wanted a new meter, having found out that the one he had was an old one; the Company replied that the register showed 800 feet in one day; the next day it showed 1,200; the next day he dispensed with four lights; the Company then sent him a bill of $42; the bill for $36 was at $3 a thousand, and the bill for $42 at $3 50 per 1,000 feet.

*Mr. C. L. Barrett*, Vice-President of the Gas Company, was the next witness. He testified that he also held the position of Treasurer; the present value of the stock of the Company is about $105 per share; the receipts of the Company for 1868 were about $1,800,000; he did not know how often dividends were declared; the largest dividend declared was 20 per cent. in one year; in 1864 it was the same; the Company paid dividend, and 40 per cent. an extra dividend; the President of the Company is the proper custodian of the books; he could not say that the Company was now paying for coal; the stock of the Company is no valuable property if it has not been watered; the Company started on $1,000,000; that is the present capital stock of the Company; another $1,000,000 is the value of the stock in the large increase in the value of the property of the Company; the dividends are declared on the original amount of stock; the property of the Company cannot be sold to any different form; he was unable to say how much it was worth; the stockholders do not complain of the dividends; he, personally, was well satisfied; in view of the hazards of the business, he did not consider 10 per cent. too large a profit; the real estate of the Company would sell for $300,000; the deposits as security amount to about $100,000; altogether the assets of the Company amount to more than $1,000,000; the Company owed extra bills about $100,000 more, to the extent of $200,000—making $1,600,000; the dividends have been paid on these shares as well as the rest; the Company have not suffered for want of a plentiful supply of gas; there has been but little complaint.

*Joseph Sampson*, residing corner of Broadway and Bond-street, testified that he was a stockholder in the Manhattan and New-York Gaslight Companies; he was a director of the New-York Gaslight Company; the Company declared regular dividends, in May and November, of 5 per cent. each; they declared these dividends at their regular meetings, and declared extra dividends in the same way; last year there were four dividends one of 5 per cent., one of 10, another of 5, and another, he thought, of 20 per cent., and another of 5 per cent, making 50 per cent. for 1868; for many years dividends amounted to as much as this; the Company was formerly capitalized at $1,000,000, then at $750,000 to $1,000,000, giving additional shares to the stockholders *pro rata*; within six months he had paid 100 per cent. for some stock (worth $50 a share) of this Company, that is, $100 per share; he had never, as a stockholder, been assessed to pay for improvements and repairs; they were paid for out of the Company without interfering with the dividends; his impression was that there was a surplus on the books of the Company as large as the capital of the Company—$1,000,000; he had received certificates of indebtedness of the Manhattan Company of fifty per cent. on their capital.

*Moses Taylor* was next sworn.—He testified that he was a director in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; the Company had an exclusive market for anthracite coals for this market; this anthracite coal was never used by the gas companies; they could not make gas of it; he was a stockholder in the Manhattan, the Manhattan and the New-York Gaslight Companies; the Manhattan Company, he thought, he received 12 per cent. dividends in 1868; its capital was $2,000,000; he received dividends for 1868 in May and November; last year amounting to 50 per cent.; in the Manhattan Gas Company he did not recollect what dividends he received last year; he held certificates of indebtedness of that Company, and received 7 per cent. dividends on them semi-annually.

*Samuel Sloan*, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, was next sworn: He was a director and stockholder in the Manhattan Gas Company; its dividends for 1868 he thought were three of five per cent.; he was not sure; he was not a stockholder in the business and sold them.

*John B. Roughton*, of the *Journal of Commerce*, testified that the New-York Gas Company supplied the *Journal of Commerce* office with gas; previous to last Wednesday the gas had been good; but deficient and did not give enough light; it was necessary some nights they had been compelled to use lamps in the composing-room; since Wednesday the gas had been good; on Wednesday night the gas was so much good, and this morning it follows; the appearance of certain articles on the subject in the *Journal of Commerce*; the quality of the gas before Wednesday was poor; it had a bad and offensive smell; this was all changed now, and it would appear that the Company was now manufacturing a better kind of gas; the offensive odors during the last few months had been increasing, and the light had not been so good during that period as it was two years ago.

Several other witnesses were examined but their evidence was of little importance, being merely corroborative of that already given.

The Committee at this point took a recess till 7:30 P. M.

The Committee held an evening session commencing at 7:30 P. M., when

*Samuel N. Pike* testified that his bills had increased since he first opened his Opera House, although his performances lasted three hours only, instead of four hours, as before; the light varied, sometimes it was very bad indeed; he understood that since he sold the Opera House the gas bills had been still larger; he called the attention of the person who inspected the meter to the discrepancy; the latter could not be found for it; he said his duty was only to inspect the meter; he gave Pike from $200 a week for the gas; the increase in the gas bill was about 50 per cent.; this was the time he first opened, Jan. 6, 1868; the bills were higher the next Summer than they were that Winter.

*James Lynch*, of No. 107 Prince-street, testified that his gas bills, always for the same number of burners, had been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 8, 1867 | $18 26 | Jan. 8, 1868 | $37 12 |
| Jan. 11, 1867 | 15 22 | Jan. 6, 1867 | 25 26 |
| Jan. 8, 1868 | 16 26 | Jan. 10, 1868 | 19 22 |
| Jan. 4, 1867 | 11 00 | Jan. 12, 1868 | 20 80 |
| Jan. 4, 1868 | 22 78 | | |

For the last three years he was obliged to close his liquor store at 12 o'clock every night and not to open till 7 o'clock every morning; he had to open till 1 o'clock every night, Sundays included. Last year he had five-foot burners put on at the suggestion of a practical gasfitter, on account of the bills being so large; it made no difference in the bills. The burners were changed in May, 1868; in that month the bill was $12 68. The bill June 20, 1868, was $14 68. On the occasion, when he complained to the man who received the money at the collector's desk, the latter told him if he didn't like it not to burn the gas, and that he had not time to talk to him.

*John W. Gerdes*, of No. 301 Union-street, Brooklyn, testified that he had lived there about four years; the Brooklyn Gaslight Company compelled him to pay a bill against a former tenant before they would give him gas; he paid the bill, and made a deposit; his bills then ran from $1 50 a month to about $6 or $7; then they were told they were paying too much for gas, and the Company reduced their price; the Citizens' Company was then first offered to give better gas cheaper with no deposit; he then took gas from this new Company. For 3 while his bills were only about $3 a month; then his bills had run up to $10 and $12, and his consumption was no more than what it was with the old Company. He tried to get up another new Company, but could not get permission to lay pipes in the streets; he finally told the Company with all the gas they wanted at $1 per 1,000 feet, that he was too much hydrogen in the gas now making by the Company in consequence of the dampness of the coal they use. The Company said a blower or exhauster which took the gas over too rich, and the result was bad gas with too much hydrogen. The witness was requested to prepare a statement of his views with regard to the abuses of the Gas Companies, and the Committee adjourned till 10 A. M. on Monday.

## Fire in Madison-street.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the two-story frame building No. 84 Madison-street, owned by PHELPS, DODGE & Co., was completely destroyed by fire, together with its contents. The loss on the building is $1,000, and is probably covered by insurance. The first floor was occupied by MICHAEL GRAGNIS, furniture dealer, who estimates his loss at $1,500, and is insured for the same amount in the Bridgeport Fire Insurance Company. JOHN KELLY, junk dealer, who was also on the first floor, lost $600, and is fully insured. PATRICK MOLLY used the upper floor as a carpenter shop, and lost $300 in the destruction of his stock; had no insurance.

# FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.

## Projected New Building in West Sixty-first-street—Description of the Edifice and its Purposes.

The New-York Board of Education has published an invitation for sealed proposals for the erection of a new building, to be used as a Female Normal School. The edifice will be located on the west side of Sixty-first-street, near Broadway, and will be one of the finest in the country. The lots upon which it is to be erected are four in number, are about 100 feet square, and were purchased in March, 1864, for the comparatively trifling sum of $12,000. Since that time the City of New-York improvements have increased the value of the ground, until to-day they are said to be worth $75,000 at least.

The main building is to be 52 feet in width and 85 feet in depth. The two front wings will measure 31½ feet in width by 35 feet in depth, and the two rear wings 34 feet by 23½ feet each. In addition to these there will be two stair wings, each 19 feet by 14 feet. The building will be 52 feet in height, from the ground to the peak, and will be surmounted by an observatory 19 feet high.

The entire front of the structure and the returns on the wings are to be faced with the best quality of Philadelphia pressed front bricks of uniform color. The sides and rears of the main building and of wings, towers and chimneys, kitchen lanes, both sides of fence walls, and stairways above cellar, where blue stone steps are used, are to be faced with first quality Croton Point or other approved front bricks. All front bricks are to be approved by the Superintendent before they are brought on the premises, and all other brick walls to be built with the best well-burnt hard North River bricks, all to be well wet when used. The Philadelphia and Croton bricks to be laid in white putty mortar, with flush joints, and nicely cleaned down and oiled. The front coping, for railing, front door sills, platforms, steps, water-table, and one base stone, are to be of Connecticut granite, dressed with patent hammer. All other cut stone is to be of the best quality Dorchester, of a uniform color, and to be polished and vermiculated. The height of the stories, in the clear, will be as follows: Cellar, 8 feet; first story, 11 feet 4 inches; second and third stories, 15 feet 4 inches each; fourth story, 15 feet 4 inches; in class rooms, 21 feet in the main room and 38½ feet in the centre. The side and rear faces of the edifice will be nicely finished, as it will stand in an isolated situation.

The ground floor will be divided into several apartments. Besides the janitor's rooms, there will be a large calisthenium, promenade, and library and committee room. There will be sixteen class-rooms, eight on the second and eight on the third floor, capable of accommodating from 1,200 to 1,500 pupils. Two of these rooms on each floor are separated by sliding doors, so that when desirable they can be joined, as lecture-rooms. Besides the class-rooms on the second floor, there is a room in which scientific apparatus are to be kept. The entire fourth floor is to be used as a reception-room. It will measure 45 by 80 feet, in area, and will be adorned with a gallery running half way around the room. On the floor there will be sitting room for about 600 persons, and in the balcony for not fewer than 300. With crowding it is thought that 1,200 persons could be accommodated. The observatory will be devoted to the aid of pupils in astronomy. It will be furnished with a first-class stationary telescope, and all other needed apparatus. The proposals for building must all be submitted before the 17th inst., immediately after which time the work will be commenced. It will probably take one year to complete the edifice, and its cost will not be less than $150,000. The desire of the Board is to make it the handsomest, most commodious and the safest school building in the country. The plans were drawn by Mr. DAVID T. SEAGO, the accomplished draughtsman of the Board, and were supervised by Superintendent JAS. MILLER. The design of the edifice is to accommodate young ladies who are already, or who may desire to become, teachers. The supplementary classes of our Grammar Schools will be transferred thereto as soon as possible, and will be taught, daily, as at present. Teachers who may desire to attend will be enabled to do so on Saturdays throughout the year. This project will probably necessitate the employment of twenty or thirty new teachers, but it is said that their salaries will not be any greater than are those of day-school teachers. Various names have been presented for Principal of the institution, the most popular of which appears to be that of Mr. THOS. F. HARRISON, with whose history in connection with educational interests our readers are, doubtless, familiar. It is thought that Mr. HARRISON will obtain the appointment.

## Meeting of Legislative Committees.

The Special Legislative Committee, appointed by the Assembly to investigate into the affairs of the Merchants' Union Express Company, in the matter of transference of stock to the American Express Company, and other matters, continued their session at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday. The committee consists of Hon. Messrs. RAY, of Ontario; HAGERTY, of Onondaga; WHITE, of Monroe; HUSTED, of Westchester; and MILLER, of Seneca. Part of time has this far been occupied in arranging plans for the collection of evidence, which it is hinted will develop facts and figures of a highly interesting and important nature. They will probably adjourn to-day or Monday, to meet at Albany.

The Committee on Contested Elections are yet prosecuting their work at the Metropolitan Hotel. Yesterday they were engaged in receiving testimony, the particulars of which were not made known to outside questioners.

An adjournment meeting will be held to-day.

The Assembly Committee on Railroads met yesterday afternoon, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, all the members present. The investigation is to be strictly private, not even the names of the witnesses are to be made public.

It is believed by the Committee that the testimony to be elicited will be of great importance. It is understood that VANDERBILT, FISK and other railroad men are to be examined.

## The George T. Trimble Association.

The old pupils of Public School No. 7, Chrystie-street, near Hester, met in the school building yesterday afternoon, and organized themselves into an association known as the George T. Trimble Association. It is named after one of the early Trustees of the school. The object of the organization is to cherish the pleasant memories of school-boy days, and to honor the founders of the Public School Society. It is intended to give a banquet annually, in which all the old pupils will participate. The constitution and by-laws were adopted yesterday, and the following-named gentlemen were elected officers: Jno. F. Harriott, President; Henry W. Dunshee, Nathan P. Rogers and Thomas Palmer, Vice-Presidents; Joseph H. Toohey, Recording Secretary; Samuel D. Allison, Corresponding Secretary; Alonzo Slote, Treasurer.

# LAW REPORTS.

## UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

*Before Commissioner Osborn.*

ALLEGED MUTINY.

*The United States* vs. *Arthur Campbell, George Alexander and Cornelius Boyle.*—The examination of this case was resumed yesterday.

*John Wesley Woodard*, a colored man, steward of the bark *Restless*, told the story very much as the Captain's, except that he said that when Campbell refused to work unless

the notice shall be published by the Comptroller of the Currency, the amount of such quantity may be received by the Treasurer of the United States upon the order of the Comptroller of the Currency, and of the bonds thereof which shall be found due to the associations which shall be named in such notice, and in all cases of surplus or excess of deposits of United States bonds, the same shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to said reports, each National banking association shall report to the Comptroller of the Currency the amount of such dividend declared by said association, and the amount of such dividend earnings to surplus fund, which report shall be made within ten days after the declaration of such dividend, and attested by the oath or affirmation of the President or Cashier of the association; and a failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall subject such association to the penalties provided in the foregoing section.

### The Abolition of Transit Duties in New-Jersey.

The following act has been passed unanimously by both branches of the New-Jersey Legislature, and signed by Gov. RANDOLPH, abolishing the transit duty:

AN ACT RELATIVE TO TRANSIT DUTIES.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, That from and after the passage of this act all transit duties, whether on passengers or freights, shall be and they are hereby abolished.

2. And be it further enacted, That all corporations hereafter paying duties in the State shall hereafter pay such duties, namely, a tax of one-half of one per centum upon the costs of their respective works and facilities of all the lines of railroad, and shall otherwise taxed until the Legislature shall by general law, impose a uniform State tax, equally applicable to all railroad and canal corporations of this State, and until such general law be passed, no corporation shall be required to pay a less sum as tax to the State than that paid by it for taxes and duties of all kinds for the year 1867, and said amounts shall be ratably from to be paid quarterly payments, and be ratably from to be paid quarterly payments, and be said corporations.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall not apply to any corporation having an contract with this State relative to taxation, unless within three months from the passage hereof, this act and its provisions be made a part of such contract, and a certificate to such effect be filed in the office of the Secretary of State by the President or other officer of such corporation, shall be a binding bride or affidavit of such acceptance, and such filing be assented of such acceptance, such corporation shall pay as now required by its contract, and immediately.

### BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS are a first mortgage upon one of the longest lines of railroad in the world. The amount will be less than $17,000 per mile. The earnings from local business over a portion of the road last year were over five million dollars, and after its completion early this season, the immense through traffic of the Pacific States will increase this sum to fifteen or twenty millions. The payment of both interest and principal of the bonds in gold is, therefore, perfectly sure.

The present high price of Governments offers a favorable opportunity to sell and to reinvest in a bond equally safe and more valuable on account of the longer period before its maturity. *The exchange will now pay a profit of from ten to eighteen per cent.* As the issue of these bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest are invited to make their subscriptions at once. They will be received at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 20 Wall-street, and by banks and bankers generally. A pamphlet, with full particulars, sent free on application.

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☞ SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK—For the safe-keeping and protection from fire and burglary, of Securities of all kinds, including Bonds, Stocks, Mortgages, Wills and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault, constructed by the National Park Bank in their new building, will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost in each individual depositor. The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

OFFICE OF A. G. CHANDLER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 21 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1869.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., 6 PER CENT. Bonds, issued for street improvements, interest payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. A small amount of the above favorite security for sale.

C. M. CONDIT & CO., No. 31 Wall-st.

☞ NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE.—Applicants for membership may execute the action of the Committee on the Constitution, Mr. WILLIAM WARD, 40 Broad-st., at early a day as possible. Applications accompanied by letters of recommendation will receive the earliest attention.

G. MAURE DELMAR, Secretary.

The next regular meeting of the Board will be on TUESDAY, March 9, at 12 M.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 5, 1869.

The receipts of the principal articles of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pots | 46 | Barley, bushels | | |
| Flour, bbls | 4,300 | Malt, bushels | | |
| Meal, bbls | | Peas, bushels | | |
| Corn, bushels | 1,700 | Rye, bushels | | 1,100 |
| Cornmeal, bbls | 1,400 | Oat Meal, casks | | 21 |
| Wheat, bushels | 3,700 | Oil Meal, casks | | 117 |
| Oats, bushels | 1,000 | Cotton, bales | | 1,177 |
| Rye, bushels | 32 | Whisky, bbls | | 1,000 |
| Cotton Seed, bbls | 101 | Provisions, bbls | | 1,270 |
| ASHES—Have been in moderate request and firm at $8 50 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25 for Pearls, $ bbl.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been in fair request and steady. Boots—Men's Thick and Heavy Boots, $1 50@$1 75; good do, $2; Boys', $1 75@$2; Youths', $1 30@$1 75; Men's Calf Congress, $2 50@$3; Men's Calf Oxford Ties, $2 50@$3; Boys' Calf Congress, $2 25@$2 50; Youths', do, $2@$2 25; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $2@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2; Men's Kip Congress, $1 75@$2; Women's Split and Kid Balmorals, $1 75@$2; Misses' Split and Kid Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Ladies' Fancy Gaiters, $1 50@$1 75; Ladies' Fancy Gaiters and Calf Balmorals, $1@$1 25; Women's Calf Congress, $1 50@$1 75; Misses' Calf Congress, $1@$1 25; Children's Spring Heels, $1@$1 50; Children's Spring Tips, $1@$1 25; Children's Eastern-made, $0@$1 10; Fancy Children's Kid, and Kid Shoes, $0@$1 40; Fancy Children's Kid, and Kid Shoes, $0@$1 40; Fancy Children's Eastern-made, $0@$1 10

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1869.

Announcements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.—FAUST. Leading characters by Miss Kellogg and Herr Habelmann.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.—ROMEO AND JULIET.
EVENING—NARCISSE. Leading character by Mr. Edwin Adams.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack and Mrs. Jennings.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
FLEUR DE THE and MONS. CHEUPLEURY. Leading characters by Mme. Rose-Bell and M. Cartier.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near 30th-st.
JENNY LIND, IRISH HEART and POCAHONTAS. Characters by Mr. Brougham and Miss Kimball.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Miss Laurent.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Leading characters by Miss Ellen Holt and Mr. Marlowe.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH and THE FRENCH SPY. Leading characters by Mlle. Eos.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BRIAN BOROIHME, BRIGAND AND SON. GYMNASTICS. By a powerful cast.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE.
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
IM VORKIMMER SEINER EXCELLENZ, &c. Leading character by Mr. F. Haase.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANT'S MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
SHYLOCK, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—VOCAL AND PIANO CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st., Brooklyn.
AFTERNOON—ORGAN CONCERTS. Organist, Mr. V. W. Caulfield.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

SNEDECOR'S ART GALLERY.
No. 163 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.

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**Notice.**

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

**To Advertisers.**

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as hour in the day as possible. If received after 5 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

## EUROPE.

In answer to an inquiry made in the House of Commons, the Marquis of Hartington, Postmaster-General, announced that pending contracts with ocean steamship companies would prevent for the present the adoption of the ocean penny postage system. In the Spanish Cortes on Thursday the Minister of the Interior announced that it was the intention to issue a proclamation of amnesty to political offenders, but that it had been delayed in consequence of recently discovered conspiracies.

Advices from Paraguay, *via* Lisbon, are to the effect that President LOPEZ is surrounded by a large army, and is fortifying in the interior. The dissatisfaction among the Allies has led to the resignations of the Marquis DE CAXIAS and Gen. HERVAL, and the supreme command has fallen upon the Brazilian, Gen. DE SAUSA CORREA.

## CUBA.

The Cuban Government is advertising for transportation for its political prisoners to the island of Fernando Po. Their removal is ordered in consequence of the recent demonstrations against their lives by the volunteers. Their banishment excites much sympathy for them. The insurgents are still very active in the interior, and an engagement is reported to have taken place near Santo Espiritu, in which several rebels were killed and some captured.

## CONGRESS.

On the assembling of the Senate yesterday the oath of office was administered to Senator BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, he being too weak to leave his seat. Several petitions were presented, and a number of bills were introduced, but the regular Committees not having been appointed to which to refer them, they were laid on the table. Messrs. GRIMES and CRAGIN were appointed a Committee to inform the President that the Senate was organized for the transaction of business. A recess was then taken to await the return of the Committee. On the return of the Committee Gen. RAWLINS presented two messages in writing from President GRANT. Thereupon the Senate went into Executive session, and the crowd in the galleries dispersed. When the doors were reopened the Senate immediately adjourned.

When the House assembled, Mr BENJAMIN offered a resolution directing the oath of office to be administered to Messrs. VAN HORN and DYER, of Missouri, and proceeded to advocate it. After some objection on the part of Mr. BLOOMFIELD, the resolution was agreed to and the members were sworn in. On motion, Mr. HAMMILL, of Maryland, was also sworn in. Several papers were presented contesting the seats of new members, and after a long debate the credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections. A Committee was appointed to wait on President GRANT. The announcement of the new Cabinet was made from the Clerk's desk, producing no little excitement. A brief recess was taken, after which debate was resumed on the resolution referring to the Committee on Elections the papers in the Pennsylvania contested election case. The papers were so referred. The House then proceeded to vote for officers, and Mr. MCPHERSON was elected Clerk, and Mr. ORDWAY Sergeant-at-Arms. The members next drew their seats for the coming session, and the House adjourned.

## GENERAL.

ELISHA CARPENTER'S paper mill in West Milton, Saratoga County, was burnt by an incendiary on Thursday morning. Loss $22,000: insurance $10,000. The works of the United Iron Company at Newburg, Ohio, were burnt on the night of the same day, involving a loss of $15,000, which is partly covered by insurance.

The Missouri Legislature has passed a bill requiring fire insurance companies doing business in that State to deposit $100,000 in the hands of the State Treasurer as security.

The capital stock of the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, which suspended on the 2d of February, has entirely disappeared, but the depositors will secure their funds. The charter has been purchased by a new company, which will attempt to reorganize the bank.

The statement that the Mobile and Ohio Railroad has been leased by the Illinois Central is denied by the attorney of the former Company.

A writer in a St. Louis paper complains bitterly of the treatment received by passengers on the Union Pacific Railroad at the hands of the railway officials, while the train was snowed up recently. He brings accusations of extortion and drunkenness, and of an entire absence of any apparent desire to promote the comfort of the passengers.

FOUR DESPERADOES, WILLIAM WILSON, FRANK ROUNDS, WILLIAM WELLS and GEORGE BAILEY, were hanged at Princess Anne, Md., yesterday, for the murder of R. F. JOHNSON and HENRY CARSON, captain and mate of an oyster sloop, in March, 1868. Each prisoner confessed his guilt. ROUNDS and WELLS died instantly; BAILEY in a few seconds; WILSON'S neck did not break. He grasped and struggled horribly. He got the rope off of his hands and legs and caught hold of the shroud of ROUNDS and then of his own rope, by which he drew himself up on the scaffold again. The jailor ascended and tightened the noose, and again pushed the wretched man off, jerking the rope violently as he fell. The victim continued to struggle for five minutes, some of the crowd yelling, "That's right, you ought to suffer." The execution occupied forty-five minutes. Toward the last four or five thousand spectators were present.

The Legislative Educational Investigating Committee have concluded their sessions at the Metropolitan Hotel, and stand adjourned. Nothing of public interest has been done.

It is said that the sureties of Mr. THORNE, Ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, who was recently tried in the United States Court at Trenton, and judgment given for $100,000 against him, have commenced criminal proceedings against him, and the suit is to be opened in a few days.

The Legislatures of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan yesterday ratified the Suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

The Minnesota House of Representatives has passed the bill appropriating 500,000 acres of internal-improvement lands to the payment of the old Railroad bonds of that State.

The officers of the Erie Railway have forbidden their employes at Elmira to permit the Northern Central Railway to use their track through that city, as has been the arrangement heretofore, and the latter is consequently unable to make its connections North. No reasons are assigned for this action.

The Georgia Republican State Convention, called by Hon. FOSTER BLODGETT, was held in Atlanta yesterday, 104 counties being represented. It indorsed Gov. BULLOCK'S administration, and requested Congress to reorganize the State Legislature. The reassembling of the Constitutional Convention was also urged in the resolutions adopted. A resolution censuring Gen. MEADE'S administration was tabled.

Senator SAULSBURY'S physician reports that he is rapidly recovering from the effects of the recent fracture of his leg. The late cold weather has operated very unfavorably on Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS' recent injury, and he is again entirely disabled.

A meeting of Cuban ladies was held yesterday at No. 120 West Twentieth-street, in aid of the Cuban insurgents. It was announced that a fair is shortly to take place under their auspices.

The journeyman book and job printers on strike, held a special meeting yesterday at Botanic Hall, and announced among other contributions toward their aid, a donation of $2,000 from the printers of Albany.

There was skating at most of the rinks in this City yesterday.

Mr. JOHN M. EAGER, a lawyer and an author of some note, was found dead yesterday morning in his room at French's Hotel. He was 42 years of age.

Cotton sold more freely yesterday, chiefly for future delivery, at steady prices. Breadstuffs and Provisions were in light request, as a rule, at a reduced figure. Groceries, irregular and not active. Family Marketing quiet, yet held rather more firmly. Freights, dull and lower.

## President Grant's Cabinet.

The Cabinet appointed by Gen. GRANT yesterday took everybody by surprise. Nothing can illustrate more clearly how perfectly GRANT has succeeded in keeping his own counsel than the fact that not one of the names most commonly mentioned for any Cabinet position proved to be the one selected. The Cabinet is eminently and evidently one of the President's own selection. He has appointed the men who compose it, because they suited *him*,—not because they suited somebody else. They are not taken from the class of prominent politicians of *any* school or of any party. They are all Republicans of pronounced views, and both active and effective in political affairs; but it is not *as* politicians that they have made their mark or evinced the qualities that caused their appointment to high office. Yet political experience is by no means wanting in the Cabinet. Several of its members have seen already a good deal of public life, and have vindicated their claim to public confidence by the ability and fidelity with which they have met its responsibilities and performed its duties.

There were many grounds why Mr. WASHBURNE should be appointed Secretary of State besides GRANT'S desire to compliment the man who championed him in the early days of his military career, and who sought and secured his promotion from one rank to another till the highest was reached. President GRANT'S appreciation of his friend has been expressed in various ways, from time to time, but WASHBURNE owes his present position to GRANT'S valuation and measurement of his abilities. His long experience in Congress,—the prominent part he has taken in legislation,—the agreement between his long-cherished ideas and those which GRANT has announced as the leading features of his legislation,—the high character he has always borne as a man and a politician,—his decided "Americanism" on all questions of foreign policy,—were doubtless the grounds on which GRANT made his choice. Since the death of THAD. STEVENS Mr. WASHBURNE has been "Father of the House," and, though he has made enemies by his relentless opposition to all sorts of jobbery, and by a temper at times rather sour, he has always commanded the highest respect of his fellow-members for integrity and capacity. When first elected to Congress twelve years ago, he served upon the Committee on Commerce, and in the last Congress he was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations,—this Committee being the most important in Congress, and the position being one which properly gave him the leadership. In his place, during last session, he has been the special champion of retrenchment, economy and reform in all branches of the public service. We have no doubt that he will conduct the special department to which he has now been appointed with prudence and sagacity, and that he will bring to the discussion of international questions temperance and a pacific spirit. It has been understood for months past, that Mr. WASHBURNE would prefer an appointment as Minister to France, and already there are reports from Washington that it is not probable he will desire to retain his present Department for a great length of time. However this may be, the foreign policy of GRANT, with WASHBURNE as Secretary of State, will assuredly be independent, straightforward and thoroughly American.

Mr. STEWART'S first appearance as a statesman is in a position of the very highest importance and responsibility,—a position requiring great abilities and involving immense labor. It falls especially upon the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the great principles of administration which GRANT has already set forth—*retrenchment, economy, faithful collection of the revenue, and payment of the public debt.* Each and all of these appertain directly to the conduct of his Department. It is from failure in regard to these that corruption has overtaken the public service, that our credit has remained disgracefully low, that the debt has been enlarged, the public burdens increased, and all the worst evils of the civil service multiplied in number and volume. To correct the flagrant abuses which are working out public ruin, is what GRANT and the country will require of Secretary STEWART. The fact that he has come to the place without experience in political life, may not be to the detriment of his administration. He certainly has had an experience in the management of business affairs larger than those of any other man in America. He has built up and established a business whose operations almost rival those of the Government he now controls,—a business involving hundreds of millions per annum and employing thousands of subordinate agents—a business requiring the application of large principles as well as the knowledge of minutest details—a business that has been conducted with a success expressed by the largest fortune ever accumulated by any man on this continent. There need be no fear that he will not bring to the conduct of his Department a thorough knowledge of its affairs, or a determination to apply and enforce the most rigid principles of economy and integrity to its management.

The selection of Gen. J. D. COX as Secretary of the Interior is doubtless due to a combination of various causes. First, he is from Ohio, one of the three largest States, and hence deserving representation in the Cabinet, and more fittingly receiving it in the "Interior" than in the "Treasury" or "Navy," like the Atlantic States of New-York and Pennsylvania. Next, he is a man of tried integrity and honesty—qualities specially needed in the Interior Department, on account of its bad historic odor in connection with "Indian rings." Finally, as an army officer—the distinguished commander of the Twenty-third Corps—who served under GRANT and SHERMAN, and was well known to them, he can be relied upon to manage Indian affairs on the army theory, which is the one advocated by Gen. GRANT. The Senate has declined, or postponed, the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. GRANT checkmates any possible difficulty from this source by appointing Gen. COX to the Interior Department. It so happens that Gen. COX was emphatically the "right-hand" man of Gen. SCHOFIELD, both at Franklin, in the memorable Tennessee campaign of 1864, which ended at Nashville, and afterward in SCHOFIELD'S North Carolina campaign of 1865, from Newbern and Wilmington up to Goldsboro'. If, therefore, Indian affairs cannot be put in charge of Gen. SCHOFIELD, as Secretary of War, there is very little practical difference when they are left in charge of Gen. COX as Secretary of the Interior. This, we presume, may "account for the milk in *that* cocoanut."

Judge HOAR, whom President GRANT has appointed Attorney-General in his Cabinet, is a man universally known and honored in Massachusetts, not only for his extraordinary legal abilities, which are of the very first order, but for his noble lineage, his spotless private character, his perfect integrity, his wide range of learning, his wit and wisdom and his fine social qualities. We believe it was of him that LOWELL wrote that his head contained more wit and shrewd common sense "than there are moses on an old stone fence." He ought by right, according to the opinion of most people, to have been advanced to the Chief Justiceship on the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts, (of which he is the chief ornament,) on the retirement of Chief Justice BIGELOW. But a political, personal, and local quarrel caused him to be overthrown for the time, and he remained an Associate Judge as before. Of powerful and original mind, rare candor and common sense, high social culture and polish, and with a modesty as remarkable as all, he will add dignity and strength to the Cabinet in his position. His legal abilities are of the very highest order. He has hitherto taken no *prominent* part in politics, but is a sound and genuine Republican.

The other members of the Cabinet,—the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster-General, will doubtless prove that they are the right men for the places. As regards Secretary SCHOFIELD, he is very properly continued in the War Department. In the year he has held the place, he has proved himself a most competent administrator, of unquestioned integrity and temperate in his political views. Secretary BORIE, of the Navy Department, is like Mr. STEWART of this City, a successful business man, not prominent heretofore in politics, but respected in Philadelphia for character and ability. The Postmaster-General (Mr. CRESWELL) must be taken, we suppose, as the representative of the "loyal Southern element," from which we have lately had such vigorous demands for representation in the Cabinet. He has been a member of Congress (both the Senate and the House) from Maryland, has always been thoroughly loyal to the Union, and we should judge that he will be found efficient at the head of the Post-Office Department.

The Cabinet as a whole will not commend itself to the favor of politicians, because it has not been taken from their ranks; nor are the men who compose it sufficiently well known to the public at large to command in advance the full confidence of the community. But in the very freshness of its character, in the fact that its members are business men rather than politicians, and are likely to make the practical interests of the country their first care, we see ground for believing that the Cabinet will, by its practical working, vindicate the wisdom of its selection.

## Opening Fire on Gen. Grant.

If we may believe the *World* of yesterday, Gen. GRANT is remarkable for "confidence and self-sufficiency." He is declared to be more presumptuous than WASHINGTON, ADAMS, JEFFERSON, MADISON or MONROE, because, while avowing his sense of the responsibilities of his position, he ventures to "accept them without fear." His address is characterized as "empty," offensive in its "self-assertion," yet "really very servile." The entire document is assailed as proof of unfitness for his position, and of a character in which conceit and subserviency are about equally mixed.

Five days ago the *World* had a different estimate of Gen. GRANT'S character. It then represented him as modest, self-reliant and sensible under the influence of extraordinary temptations,—as indicating, in fact, "great solidity of character and an inborn sense of dignity." Our contemporary said:

"His *character* is surely cast in no common mold. He has undergone the severest trial to which character can be subjected—unlocked for prosperity, and sudden, giddy elevation—and *he has stood the test in a manner which would have done no discredit to any man that has ever lived.* His head has never been turned by his wonderful fortune; he has exhibited no levity, no foolish vanity, none of the airs of an upstart, none of the besetting weaknesses of a parvenu; but *has borne himself with a quiet and becoming reserve which, under the circumstances, betokens great solidity of character and an inborn sense of dignity.*"

From the *World's* low opinion of yesterday we appeal to its high opinion of Monday. The best answer to the personal attack from that quarter is the testimony which emanated from it before Gen. GRANT indicated the policy of his administration.

But Gen. GRANT "does not intend to have any serious differences with the Republican Party." That is the difficulty with the *World*. It disclaimed every expectation of direct help for the Democracy from his administration, but cherished hopes of quarrel with some portion of the Republican Party. These hopes the Inaugural has dispelled. Its language shows Gen. GRANT still occupying the ground on which he was elected, and because this ground happens to be identical with the general principles and purposes of Republicans, he is scolded for his "servility."

"All his independence," we are told, "is exhausted in the mere empty proclamation of it." Why? In what portion of the address is there a trace of faithlessness to its author's convictions or his duty as President? But, forsooth, "he has not had the real independence to differ from his party on any particular." What then? Does independence consist in difference without cause? Was it to be supposed that one whose conduct "betokens great solidity of character and an inborn sense of dignity" would falsify his own principles and predilections in order that by quarreling with the Republican party he might exhibit his independence?

The attack of the *World*, unreasonable as it is, illustrates the kind of criticism to which the new President will be subjected. His opponents are on the look-out for small faults of literary style, or for the slightest departure from old rules of action. They will assail him because he does not aspire to be original or profound in political philosophy, and because his ethics lend no favor to treachery or tergiversation. The country is prepared to interpret both his words and his conduct in a different spirit. It sees already that he bears no resemblance to ANDREW JOHNSON. It draws a proper distinction between a consistent adherence to the principles and aims of the party that elected him and abject obedience to partisan behests. Above all, it recognizes in his large patriotism and distinguished services evidence of honest devotion to duty, in the generosity of his character a guarantee against intolerance or proscription, and in the general tone of his address the precursor of a policy in which sound common sense, practical ability and undeviating rectitude will largely preponderate.

## Financial Policy of the New Administration.

The practical wisdom of the policy indicated by Gen. GRANT is in nothing more conspicuous than in the allusions he has made to the public debt and the resumption of specie payments.

The maintenance unsullied of the national credit is an object about which Gen. GRANT has left no room for misinterpretation. He holds it up as one of the great duties which his Administration will constantly endeavor to fulfill. Without being unmindful of the burdens it entails, he keeps before him the fact that honorable relief can only come from the reduction of interest, to which unbroken faith is an essential preliminary.

It is evident, however, that while pronounced in his opinions as to the duty of the debtor to the creditor, Gen. GRANT has no idea of increasing the taxpayers' load for the mere sake of paying off debt before maturity. It is enough that the country pay every dollar as it becomes due, and pay it in the hard currency of the world. Measures of preparation are needed, of course, but their aim should be to strengthen the ability of the Government by fostering national prosperity, rather than to prolong exhaustive taxation simply to pay obligations in advance. Judging him by his words, Gen. GRANT does not believe in the feasibility or expediency of casting the whole burden upon the present year, or any year short of the maturity of the bonds; and by that time he anticipates an enlarged development of resources that will render the task comparatively light.

The same good sense appears in his incidental allusions to specie payments. The desirableness of the object is conceded; the necessity of preparing for it by doing what can be done to impart health to trade and firmness to finance is conceded; but not a syllable is uttered that can encourage the quackery of attempting to effect resumption by legislation. Time and careful management, with ordinary national growth, will gradually restore the currency to a healthy basis; and on these agencies, more than on legislative enactments, the President evidently relies.

In these respects he is in harmony with the main body of intelligent business and financial opinion throughout the country. The people are afraid of haste in the matter. They dread the contraction which the legislative resumptionists desire to enforce. And they have abiding confidence in their own ability to grow up to the standard at which resumption shall be practicable, without injury to trade or injustice to the debtor class.

## The War in South America—The Results of the Allied "Victory."

We are now in receipt of considerably later intelligence from the seat of war in Paraguay, and it is scarcely necessary to state that the great Brazilian victory, of which we heard so much by the last mail turns out to have been exactly like all the other great Brazilian victories that have preceded it. It is true, doubtless, that the Paraguayan losses during the recent engagements were enormous in proportion to numbers of their forces; but, then, those of the Allies were scarcely less so. And we now find that instead of being a fugitive, accompanied only by a few demoralized stragglers, LOPEZ is still at the head of an army, and is fortifying himself in the interior. After their lavish expenditure of men and money, the Allies find themselves as far from attaining their object as ever. Their costly fleet of iron-clads, to which so much of their previous success has been due, is now useless. The campaign has to be commenced anew on a totally different basis. Practically, beyond killing a certain number of Paraguayans, the Allies have done nothing whatever toward the subjugation of Paraguay and the deposition of LOPEZ during the two years of the war. The Brazilians, at least, avow that nothing short of these two objects will satisfy them, and their allies of the Argentine Republic seem to have been easily induced to resume their old place as catspaws for their powerful neighbors. But it must be evident now to the most obstinate as well as to the most sanguine among the Allies that nothing short of the extermination of the Paraguayan race can secure for them the objects at which they aim.

Under these circumstances, it is not surprising to be told that the dissensions in the Allied army have culminated in the resignation of both the Brazilian and Argentine Generals. The Marquis DE CAXIAS, who has certainly shown both valor and determination in his efforts to accomplish his never-ending task, is succeeded in the supreme command by another Brazilian officer. It is no wonder that two years of fruitless losses and hardships should have ended in mutual recriminations between the Allied commanders. But the simultaneous resignation of the two Generals seems to have proved a particularly injudicious case of changing horses while crossing the stream. While they were quarreling LOPEZ was fortifying himself, far away from iron-clads, and in the interior of his own country.

Nothing in the history of modern warfare is more remarkable than the extraordinary and almost unparalleled devotion to LOPEZ displayed by the Paraguayans. That singular race, isolated from their neighbors by traditionary restrictions, accustomed to self-sacrifice by the austerity of their Jesuit training, and proud of their comparatively pure nationality as contrasted with the heterogeneous mixture of races to be found in the ranks of their opponents, regard their President-General with something little short of religious awe, and receive his orders, civil or military, in a spirit of unquestioning obedience. Whatever faults or deeds of cruelty may be urged against LOPEZ, it is impossible to maintain that he rules by mere arbitrary power or terrorism. No personal Government based on such a foundation could have stood the strain to which that of LOPEZ has been subjected.

It is to be hoped that the time for mediation cannot be far off. The Allies must now see the impossibility of achieving their object without simply destroying the Paraguayan race from off the face of the earth. And even supposing they are prepared to attempt and able to accomplish this, the blood and treasure which they would have to expend would be utterly out of proportion to the stake at issue. Their honor must be satisfied by the material triumphs they have gained in the face of the most heroic resistance, and we cannot help believing that judicious joint diplomatic action on the part of any two or three Powers might put an end to a most sanguinary and uncalled-for struggle.

## Supervisor Dutcher and the Internal Revenue—The Whisky Tax.

A paragraph that appeared, through inadvertence, in our columns yesterday morning, is calculated to do great injustice to Supervisor DUTCHER, of the Internal Revenue Department in this and Kings Counties, and to create a false impression as to the manner in which his duties are performed. It is, we believe, true, that in both those counties there is not now a single distillery in operation; but it is because he compels them to pay the tax rather than from any complaints or threats of black-mailers. We heartily approve the course he has taken, believing it to be thoroughly in the public interest and conducive to the public good. It is not very important that whisky should be distilled in large quantities, either in New-York or Brooklyn; but it is important that for every gallon that is distilled the tax imposed by law should be paid. This requirement Mr. DUTCHER has enforced, and if under such a rule the distillers choose to abandon the business, very well. That is their affair, not his. Distillers need have no fear of black-mailers if they are doing an honest business. We have in both this City and Brooklyn United States Judges and District-Attorneys who will deal quite as summarily with this class of knaves and scoundrels as with any others; and we have at Washington a President, a Secretary of the Treasury, a Commissioner of Internal Revenue and an Attorney-General from whom this class of offenders has nothing to expect or hope in the way of favor or indulgence. We trust Supervisor DUTCHER will go on in the earnest, vigorous and faithful discharge of his duty, and that he will meet the same success hereafter as he has met hitherto. And we only regret that anything should have appeared in our columns to render necessary this repetition of the faith we have more than once expressed in his official fidelity and efficiency.

## The Cuban Revolution and the Sugar Question.

For the last month, i. e., since the rise in sugar began, every importer has been telling the complaining dealers that it is "all on account of the revolution in Cuba;" every grocer, in turn, has been telling his complaining customers the same story; every *pater familias* has, in his turn, laid it before the breakfast-table, and sternly demanded domestic economy. And thus it happens, probably, that no similar event in foreign history for half a century has been so generally known, by all classes of our citizens, as this same revolt in Cuba. "The Influence of Sugar on the Study of Foreign History" is a subject we would suggest to some lecturer, or debating club, or to some Commencement orator next Summer.

Unfortunately, the "influence of sugar on *our*" is still more potent just now, we fear, than its influence on the spread of historic information. Sugar is King in Cuba, as Cotton was King in the South. The uprising in Cuban patriotism was immediately followed by an uprising in Cuban sugar; and what we fear is that the whole matter may be guided if not wholly controlled, in the interests of sugar speculation. The monopolists are determined to make a fortune out of it, and are forcing us to realize in our grocer's bills the "price of liberty" the Cuban patriots pay. Sugar in habitual quantity has already gone up out of the reach of the poor, and will soon be almost beyond that of the middling classes. The 1st of April, at this rate, will probably see it doubled from its price a month ago.

It is very clear, therefore, that it is for the pecuniary interest of many people to have the revolution go on, and to keep the "over-faithful" isle in a continual turmoil. Speculators are preparing "sugar corners" as others during our war arranged the famous "cotton corners," whether they or any of them will go to the length of furnishing men and money to the revolt, not only pushing "resolutions of sympathy" through Congress, but furtively fitting out armaments and secretly sending munitions, is a serious question. In this view even sugar may become a "sinew of war." But the trouble is that it is not for the interest of great sugar speculators even to have the insurrection promptly *succeed*; they would have it neither succeed nor fail, but just kept alive, going far, but not too far; in short, their interest is to turn the insurrection into a speculation, the question of "patriotism" into one of pocket, and the war into a gigantic job.

This, we admit, is not a "soaring" view to take of the "patriotic movement;" but sugar will do all the "soaring" necessary, we think, on this subject, for some time to come. Were there a well-grounded hope that the present revolt could come promptly to a happy issue, and that it would leave Cuba not only free, but far happier than under the dominion of Spain, the philanthropist might haply sweeten his tea with the airy fancy of Cuban freedom,—as many spoonfuls to the cup as the beverage demands. But, what with the partial, sporadic and fitful nature of the revolt; what with the conviction that it springs from the disturbed condition of Spain, as an opportunity, rather than from any special grievance as a cause; what with the prospects of a Liberal, if not Republican, Government at Madrid, even the philanthropist finds it hard to sip on sweets so unsubstantial as Cuban prospects.

Meanwhile, we may accept it as certain that the rise in sugar is out of just proportion to the "rise" in Cuba, and that the speculators have outstripped the insurgents.

## MINOR TOPICS.

GRANT'S Cabinet has been made up with reference to such simple yet vital elements of character as *integrity and ability*. Mr. STEWART is the most successful business man in the country, and his effective management of his own immense and complicated interests gives proof of the rarest order of practical ability. Mr. WASHBURNE has long been known as one of the few men in Congress who unite great working capacity with unstained personal honor. Gen. SCHOFIELD'S past administration of his Department furnishes his best evidence of fitness for the place. Mr. BORIE has shown himself to be a first-class man of business. Mr. HOAR is regarded in Massachusetts as the ablest jurist in the State. Mr. CRESWELL is a clear-headed, sound-minded, capable man, who has done service in both branches of Congress. Mr. COX was an able commander, an able State administrator, and, like the others, a man of high character. It seems, on the whole, to be a good working Cabinet,—none of the members of which, except Mr. WASHBURNE, have heretofore been very prominent in the field of National politics. We look to it for administrative ability and honesty—which are the things now predominently needed in the Government.

How dreadfully MCCLURE, of Pennsylvania, must feel about the Cabinet appointment GRANT has made from that State!

There is yet hope for the politicians who have been disappointed, or who are displeased. In a speech recently made by Gen. GRANT, when his election was officially announced to him, he said, in speaking of his assistants in the Administration of the Government:

[illegible]

[illegible] the correspondents as the appearance of our grandmothers. It would make no difference."

There is not the slightest doubt that President GRANT will follow the course here indicated, and therefore X, Y, Z may yet take the places of A, B, C in the Cabinet.

President GRANT has simply done what it was known he would do, and what he was bound to do, in nominating SHERMAN for the Generalship of the army, just vacated, and SHERIDAN for the Lieutenant-Generalcy. Their past services designated them, and they had no rivals.

In advance of the nomination of Mr. DELANO, of Ohio, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, we approved his appointment. It is one which cannot fail to increase the efficiency, and secure the absolute integrity, of that most important branch of the public service.

What is history worth? The correspondents of all the papers differ even about the details of the clothes GRANT wore at his inauguration. They differ about his small-clothes, his gloves, his shirt-buttons and the cut of his coat. If such points cannot be accurately settled and precisely stated, how shall we give credence to reports about weightier matters?

In the extraordinary harangue which Mr. MCCLURE, of Philadelphia, delivered at Gen. GRANT a few days ago, he said:

"I venture to appeal to you not to give place in the Cabinet to any one of the class of men understood to be embraced in the list from which it is stated you will make your selection. I mean men of the type of GEO. H. STUART and Mr. BORIE. I beg of you not to make the appointment from that class of men. They have no sympathy whatever with the active Republicans of the State. They have no knowledge of our people, and the appointment of any of them and the dispensing of the patronage of the State by them would sweep the utter ruin of the party in the coming canvass. I quote appeal to you not to appoint a man of this class."

Is it not terrible to think that in face of these appeals, President GRANT has actually appointed to a place in the Cabinet one of the very men whom Mr. MCCLURE told him must be excluded?

What was the color of the gloves worn by GRANT at his inauguration? The correspondent of the *Herald* says he wore *corn-colored* kid gloves; the correspondent of the *World* says he wore *canary-colored* kid gloves; the correspondent of the TIMES says he wore *straw-colored* kid gloves; the correspondent of the *Tribune* gives no information on the point—probably because the new constitutional amendment forbids all discriminations of color. But we demand a settlement of the question. It is true there is not a great deal of difference between corn, canary and straw; but there is a difference, and we demand the actual, positive and precise fact. We demand the exact shade. We demand it in the name of history, which will not believe anything in the newspapers, if they are found to be incorrect in a small matter like this. We had an interminable dispute about the "long cloak and Scotch cap" which President LINCOLN was said to have worn on a certain memorable occasion. To save future trouble about GRANT'S inaugural tion costume, we beg the correspondent to investigate the point at once, and make a joint report, indorsed by GRANT himself.

President GRANT, by his emphatic inaugural address and his principal Cabinet appointments, has already materially strengthened the public credit in the money markets at home and abroad. United States Securities sold very freely yesterday at advanced and buoyant prices. United States Five-twenties of 1862 closed at 119½ here, and 80½ in London,—the highest figures thus far made on this popular loan. Gold left off heavily at 130⅛. Exchange weak. Money comparatively easy.

How dreadfully the "Indian ring" must feel about the appointment GRANT has made for Secretary of the Interior!

The *World* says that at his inauguration, GRANT had on a "shirt pierced by three spiral small-nobbed gold studs;" but the *Herald* says that "not a single ornament of jewelry appeared about his person, not even gold shirt buttons," and "upon his shirt-bosom, nothing glittered brighter than agate buttons." Now, how do these correspondents make their accounts agree, and which of them is to be credited by the historian of the great occasion?

Quarter-day with the National Banks will be no longer a source of grave periodical disturbance and embarrassment to the business interests of the country. Under the "Act regulating the Reports of National Banking Associations," which was one of the last measures enacted by the Fortieth Congress, and approved by the President, the Comptroller of the Currency is empowered to call for not less than five general, as also for special statements of the business of the national banking institutions, at the close of business on any *past day* which he may designate. The enforcement of this law will preclude all manipulations of the money market in the interest of the banks desirous of making a strong exhibit; will prevent all "doctoring" of statements for special purposes, and will protect the financial and commercial public from the hardships of sudden contraction, such as has been the usual preliminary to former quarter-day returns to the Currency Bureau, under the old provisions of the Banking act.

These days of nipping air make the passengers on the Hoboken ferry-boats eager for that comfort which can be obtained by properly-warmed cabins. Of this they are shamefully bereft through the neglect of the Company to supply sufficient steam for the warming-pipes. The trip across the Hudson is not quite so severe, perhaps, as a voyage to the Arctic regions, but it is far more rigorous than it ought to be. The ferry has been greatly improved of late in its buildings and its boats, and only needs thoroughly warmed and ventilated cabins to make it a first-class institution of its kind.

Twice during the past week a fire has broken out in Public School No. 37, in Forty-second-street. The coolness and decision manifested by the teachers prevented a panic among the children, and so what might otherwise have been a great calamity was avoided. The danger in both instances arose from a defect in the flues. The possibility of a risk of this sort ought not to have been a second time permitted. If the flues of the building are not in good order, the school should be closed until everything is made perfectly safe.

**Musical.**

Mr. RITTER'S series of historical concerts commence to-day. They are full of interest;—pleasing the ear, as ancient music does, and instructing the intelligence. The artists are Mme RAYMOND RITTER and Mr. S. B. MILLS. The entertainment takes place at 3:30, and we hope to see Steinway Hall crowded.

Mr. V. W. CAULFIELD, organist of St. Ann's (Dr. SCHENCK'S) Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, will preside at the Plymouth Church organ-concert (Brooklyn) to-day, from [illegible] to 5 o'clock.

**National Academy of Design.**

The second Winter exhibition of the Academy, which includes that of the Water-Color Society, will close at 10 o'clock this evening. It [illegible]

# TELEGRAMS.

## CUBA.

**Banishment of Political Prisoners—Later News from the Insurgents.**

HAVANA, Thursday, March 4.

The Treasury Department advertises for proposals from shipowners to furnish transportation for 315 political prisoners, who are to be taken to the penal station at Fernando Po. There is a profound feeling of sorrow among the friends and relatives of the prisoners, many of whom belong to the first families of the island; but the measure is excusable when it is considered their transportation will save them from dangers like those by which they were threatened on Sunday last, when the volunteers demanded their deaths. Gen. DULCE has ordered their removal in consequence of the intense pressure which is brought to bear upon him by the ultra-Spaniards. It is confidently expected, however, that the Home Government will authorize the release of the majority of them soon after their arrival at Fernando Po.

The United States survey steamer ESO, with Prof. AGASSIZ on board, sailed to-day for Key West.

The *Diario* has the following news from the interior:

In the Eastern Department the insurgents, in considerable numbers, have concentrated at the town of Mayri. Troops have marched from Santiago de Cuba to disperse them.

In the Central Department an engagement took place between the Government forces and the insurgents near Santa Espiritu. Nineteen of the rebels were taken prisoners, twelve killed and many wounded. The Government loss is not given.

Large numbers of the insurgents are reported in the vicinity of Cienfuegos and Palmillos. The roads are blockaded by them and no sugar is coming in at Cienfuegos.

All loyal citizens in the Sagua District have been compelled to abandon their houses in consequence of the depredations of the insurgents.

HAVANA, Thursday, March 4, }
and LAKE CITY, Fla., Friday, March 5. }

Late advices from Remedios state that the number of insurgents in that region is rapidly increasing. The prospects are gloomy for the future.

The weather is unfavorable for sugar grinding.

From Cienfuegos and vicinity the news is more favorable to the Government.

At Santiago de Cuba the cholera was abating.

There were several bands of insurgents operating in that district.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

**President Grant's Inaugural Eulogized in Paris.**

LONDON, Friday, March 5.

English and French journals warmly eulogize Gen. GRANT's Inaugural Address, and agree that the paragraph on foreign policy indicates peace.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. HANSFIELD asked if the Government intended to take any steps in the direction of ocean penny postage.

The Marquis of Hartington, the Postmaster-General, replied that for the present the contracts entered into between the Post Office Department and the various Atlantic Steamship Companies, would interfere with the proposed modifications in the rates of ocean postage.

The *Liberté* publishes a report of the death of the Pope, but it is discredited.

## SPAIN.

**Amnesty to be Offered to Political Offenders.**

MADRID, Friday, March 5.

In reply to an inquiry of Señor CASTELLAR in the Cortes yesterday, Señor SAGASTA, the Minister of the Interior, said that the Government had prepared and intended to issue a proclamation of amnesty for all political offences, but its promulgation was postponed on account of the recent conspiracies which had been discovered.

## FRANCE.

**The Bank of France.**

PARIS, Friday, March 5.

The regular weekly statement of the condition of the Bank of France is made public to-day. The amount of bullion in vault has increased 1,000,000 of francs since last Friday.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

**The Position and Prospects of President Lopez.**

LISBON, Friday, March 5.

The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived here, bringing later dates from the scene of war in Paraguay. The news is quite important. President LOPEZ had an army with him and was fortifying in the interior of the country. The dissensions among the allied generals had culminated in the resignation of the Marquis DE CAXIAS and Gen. HERVAL. The supreme command of the allied forces had been conferred on the Brazilian General DE SOUZA CORREA.

## MEXICO.

**Outrage Upon an American Citizen—Discouraging Accounts From the Interior.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 5.

Mazatlan advices to Feb. 10 state that two Mexican soldiers and a local Judge attacked an American named HOLDERNESS, and seriously wounded him. The assault was unprovoked. There was great difficulty in procuring the arrest of the parties concerned in the outrage, and there is no hope of their conviction.

Heavy failures have occurred in Guadalajara, by which the merchants of Mazatlan lose over $80,000.

All is quiet at Tepic.

The intelligence from the interior is anything but encouraging. ESCOBEDO desires to resign the command of the First Division of the Mexican army. ROCHA is spoken of as his successor.

**The Union Pacific Railroad—Serious Complaints Against the Railway Officials.**

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 4.

The *Evening Dispatch* publishes an account of the trials and sufferings of a party of gentlemen who recently came over the Union Pacific Railroad. The account is given by one of a party which included many prominent gentlemen from California and New-York and other Eastern States. He says they were detained ten days at a railway station, and could not induce the railway officials to send a train out until they held an indignation meeting and telegraphed to the Railroad Committee at Washington about the treatment they were receiving. When they did start they were compelled to shovel snow at different points, and were very badly fed. At one point they shoveled through a snow drift one thousand feet long. When they had the track clear the engineer had only steam enough to carry them into the depth of a drift. In consequence of too much whisky drank by the officers of the train they were stuck again. After remaining two days in this condition, about fifty persons started on foot for Laramie, ninety miles distant, reaching there in four days after much suffering. From Laramie they came through to Omaha without detention. They complain bitterly of the treatment they received at the hands of the railway officials, whom they charge with repeatedly making misstatements to them, and who would entertain no proposition to pay the extra expenses incurred by the passengers. They also say that exorbitant prices were charged them for provisions. Over two hundred persons were on the train when it was left in the snow.

**The Philadelphia Fourth National Bank.**

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 5.

The *Commercial List* says: The Government Examiner appointed to examine the affairs of the Fourth National Bank, which suspended on the 2d ult., reports that its whole capital stock of $500,000 has disappeared, but the depositors will secure all their money. The defaulting cashier has vanished on learning that a warrant is out for his arrest.

The charter of the institution has been purchased by a number of Philadelphia gentlemen, headed by JOHN AUSTIN, late President of the Southwick National Bank, who have subscribed the new capital and will attempt to reorganize the concern.

## GEORGIA.

**Republican State Convention—Congress Asked to Reorganize the State Legislature.**

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, March 5.

At the State Republican Convention held here to-day, 104 counties were represented by 200 delegates—131 whites and 37 colored. The Convention was called to order by FOSTER BLODGETT, Chairman of the State Committee. Judge DUNNING, of Atlanta, was appointed temporary President, and BENJAMIN CONLEY, President of the State Senate, was elected permanent President. The Convention was very harmonious. A preamble and resolutions were adopted setting forth the failure to comply with the Reconstruction acts in the organization of the Legislature and requesting Congress to reorganize the Legislature, reseat the colored members, and establish a loyal Government.

The Convention unanimously indorsed the course of Gov. BULLOCK and the inaugural address of President GRANT, and appointed a committee to proceed to Washington.

The resolution adopted denounces the Legislature for the expulsion of colored members, which is termed a violation of the Constitution of the State and the principles of the Reconstruction laws, recommend the reassembling of the Constitutional Convention, proposes the exclusion of certain parties engaged in the rebellion, whom they claim to be ineligible under the Fourteenth Amendment, and to substitute in their places the ejected negro members, and demand the enfranchisement of the colored race.

A resolution denouncing Gen. MEADE's administration was tabled.

## RAILROAD WAR.

**Difficulty Between the Erie and Northern Central Railroad.**

ELMIRA, N. Y., Friday, March 5.

What looks like a pretty serious war has broken out between the Erie and Northern Central Railways. The Northern Central uses the Erie track through and on each side of this city. Last evening orders were received by Division Superintendent PRATT of the Erie, to allow no trains of the Northern Central to come on to the Erie track, thus cutting off the Northern Central from its connections North. The switches were accordingly spiked, and all passage of the Northern Central trains stopped in either direction. No reasons were assigned for this extraordinary procedure, and the railroad men here are as much in the dark as to the cause of the difficulty as anybody else. It is surmised that the trouble grows out of a hitch between the two companies about the possession of the Fort Wayne Road as a connection to Chicago. The difficulty still continues, and no trains are passing on the Northern Central. The injunction was granted this afternoon to prevent the Erie from obstructing the passage of the Northern Central trains, but as yet no change has occurred in the situation. Leading officers and directors of the two roads have been in consultation this afternoon to effect a settlement. A train on the Northern Central, with four hundred passengers from Washington, arrived at the break this afternoon, about a mile below the city, but could go no further. They were obliged to take the Erie train, repay their fare and get home by such roundabout routes as were open to them. The traveling public is suffering very great inconvenience.

**The Missouri Legislature—The Mobile and Ohio Railroad.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, March 5.

The Missouri Legislature has passed the Insurance bill. It provides that each Life Insurance Company doing business in this State shall deposit $100,000, in State bonds, in the hands of the State Treasurer as security.

A bill has passed the Legislature authorizing the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to increase stock to an amount not exceeding the cash capital of the road, which will enable the road to pay off its indebtedness to the State, and procure a release of the State lien on the road.

GEORGE N. STEWART, attorney of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, writes to a St. Louis merchant denying that there is any truth in the statement that the Illinois Central Railroad has leased or otherwise obtained control of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

A national salute was fired yesterday afternoon in honor of President GRANT's inauguration. The President's inaugural message met the hearty indorsement of Republicans generally.

**Adjournment of the Louisiana Legislature.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 5.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* last night. Among its last acts was the adoption of a joint resolution indorsing Gen. GRANT's inaugural, and the passage of the General Appropriation bill. The latter makes special provision for the payment of the interest on both the six and eight per cent. Levee Bonds. The Five Million Levee Bond bill, passed in the House a few days since, failed to reach the Senate.

The Governor has signed the joint resolution authorizing the Governor and Treasurer to negotiate loans by pledging the State bonds whenever deemed necessary to meet the payment of interest, also the bill authorizing the City of New-Orleans to issue $5,000,000 of gold bonds, $2,000,000 of which are to be exchanged for outstanding city currency, and the balance to cancel present indebtedness.

The bill providing for a State revenue contains a clause licensing gambling houses on the payment of $5,000.

**Four Firemen Killed at a Fire in Chicago.**

CHICAGO, Ill., Friday, March 5—Midnight.

Early this evening a calamitous fire occurred in the buildings Nos. 41 to 47 Canal-street. Eleven men were on the roof when it gave way. Four firemen, named CHAS. WEITZ, GEO. BERGH, THOS. O'BRIEN and PETER MORETTA, were killed, and the others escaped. The buildings were occupied as a machine-shop, planing-mill, &c., and were owned by WISDOM & LEE, and valued at $40,000. Their loss is fully $50,000. The total loss exceeds $75,000. None of the lost bodies were recovered, as they fell into the burning ruins, and the fire is yet raging.

**Ratification of the Suffrage Amendment by Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.**

CHICAGO, Friday, March 5.

Both Houses of the Illinois Legislature, this afternoon, by a strict party vote, ratified the Suffrage Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The Wisconsin Senate this afternoon concurred with the House in ratifying the Constitutional Amendment.

DETROIT, Friday, March 5.

The fifteenth article of the Constitutional Amendment was ratified by the Michigan Legislature to-day.

**A Special Election in Indiana Ordered.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Friday, March 5.

Gov. BAKER has issued a proclamation for special elections in the Second Senatorial and Representative Districts where vacancies occurred by resignations of the Democratic members of the present Legislature, to be held on the 22d inst.

A special session of the Legislature is to be held early in April. The Republican members hold daily sessions, but adjourn without transacting any business.

A man named J. W. TODD, and his wife, were found murdered at their residence, six miles from Lebanon, this forenoon. There is no clew as yet to the murderer.

**Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the Maine Senate.**

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, March 5.

The Senate to-day ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

**Funeral of Rev. C. H. Platt—Death of a Rochester Physician.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, March 5.

Rev. C. H. PLATT, of Binghamton, Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New-York, was buried yesterday, 33 Masons, with masonic honors, and delegations of Knights Templar from several towns participated.

Dr. THEODORE M. MAYO, a well-known physician of this city, died suddenly this morning.

**Destructive Incendiary Fire in Saratoga County.**

TROY, N. Y., Friday, March 5.

The Pioneer Paper Mill, belonging to ELISHA CARPENTER, at West Milton, Saratoga County, was burned at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is $35,000, on which there is $20,000 insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

**The Arkansas Kuklux.**

MEMPHIS, Friday, March 5.

The Kuklux bill passed the Arkansas Senate yesterday. It now goes to the Governor, and will undoubtedly become a law.

The excitement in regard to Mayor EARL still runs high. His case will be concluded to-morrow.

**The Minnesota Legislature.**

ST. PAUL, Minn., Friday, March 5.

Gov. MARSHALL has vetoed the bill for the removal of the capital from St. Paul. The House sustains the veto.

**The Maine Legislature.**

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, March 6.

Both branches of the Legislature have indefinitely postponed the subject of the extension of the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad.

**Miscellaneous Telegrams.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 5.—The Union Iron Company's blacksmith shop and nut works at Newburg were burned last night. The loss was $18,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The bill appropriating 500,000 acres of internal improvement land to the payment of the old Minnesota State Railroad bonds was passed by the Minnesota House of Representatives last night. The new State House bill, as passed by the Senate, was defeated to-day in the Illinois House.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 5.—Among those injured by the accident on the Housatonic Railroad near Lenox yesterday, were H. J. DUNHAM, of Stockbridge, and GEO. J. TUCKER, of Lenox.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 5.—LUCIUS CLARK, the last surviving member of the firm of WILLIAM CLARK & CO., paper manufacturers, died to-day. The entire firm, father and two sons, have died within a year.

BOSTON, March 5.—The *Journal* learns that one of the last acts of President JOHNSON was to pardon JAMES D. MARTIN, the defaulting cashier of the National Hide and Leather Bank.

WESTFIELD, Mass., March 5.—Officers BARBE, TYLER and CARPENTER, who were concerned in the recent shooting of WILLIAM H. BELL, while the latter was attempting to escape, were arrested to-day and gave bonds for their trial, which comes off in May. They waived examination.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—About one hundred first-cabin passengers, refugees from Cuba, arrived in this city yesterday on the steamer *Cuba*.

# FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

## FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, March 5.

The Senate met at noon, the Vice-President in the chair.

Senator BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, was sworn in. He was too feeble to come to the President's desk, and took the oath of office in his seat.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to inform the House that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, and was ready to proceed with business.

THE WORK OF LAST SESSION.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of State to send to the Senate a list of acts passed at the last session of the Fortieth Congress; those which became laws without the approval of the President, as well as those which received his signature. Agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON, a Committee of Senators, composed of Messrs. CAMERON and CONKLING, was appointed to join the House Committee to wait upon the President, and inform him of the organization of the two Houses of Congress, and their readiness to receive any communication he might desire to make.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. ANTHONY presented memorials of the Legislature of Minnesota in regard to the St. Croix River. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of Dakota relative to the United States Land Office in the valley of the Red River of the North.

Mr. MCCREERY presented the petition of JOHN P. THOMAS, of Kentucky, for the removal of political disabilities.

The Committees of the new Congress not being yet appointed, the foregoing memorials, &c., and the following bills were laid on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill granting land to the Iowa and Missouri State Line Railroad Company.

By Mr. WILSON—A bill for the more equal distribution of national banking capital—the same bill he introduced last session. Also, a bill to establish a line of steamships between the United States and Europe.

By Mr. THAYER—A bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, and he gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

By Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING—A bill to amend the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices and for other purposes.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a substitute for the bill introduced by Mr. THAYER, suspending the operation of the Tenure-of-Office act until the 1st of March, 1871.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to authorize the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company to land its submarine cable upon the shores of the United States. Also, a bill to provide for a line of United States mail steamships for the conveyance of mails and passengers between New-York and Europe.

Mr. SAWYER offered a resolution providing for a joint committee, consisting of three Senators and five Representatives, to consider all propositions for the removal of disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. TRUMBULL objected, but afterward withdrew his objection, saying he approved of the appointment of the proposed Committee.

Mr. HOWARD renewed his objection.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution of inquiry relative to contracts between the Navy Department and NORMAN WIARD, which was agreed to.

Mr. DRAKE offered an amendment to the rules of the Senate so as to provide that Indian treaties shall be hereafter considered in open session.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill to establish an Ordnance Commission, and to consolidate the Ordnance and Artillery Bureau.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill relative to the refinement of gold and silver bullion.

Mr. ANTHONY moved the reappointment of the Committee on the Revision of Rules in advance of the other Committees. Agreed to.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of three Senators and five Representatives, to consider all propositions relating to Indian tribes.

Mr. SAWYER introduced a bill authorizing payment for certain services rendered to the United States in the late insurrectionary States.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to encourage the production of cotton in the United States.

Mr. SUMNER offered a joint resolution granting a pension to Mrs. LINCOLN, and asked for its immediate consideration; but Mr. EDMUNDS objected.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to enforce the several provisions of the Constitution abolishing slavery, &c., by securing the elective franchise to all citizens, without regard to race or color.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of two Senators to go, without waiting for the House Committee, and inform the President of the organization of the Senate. The resolution was agreed to, and the Vice-President appointed Messrs. GRIMES and CRAGIN to be such Committee.

The Senate then took a recess until 1:45 P. M.

At the end of the recess the session was resumed.

Mr. GRIMES reported that the Committee appointed to wait upon the President had performed the duty assigned them, and the President would immediately communicate with the Senate.

Gen. RAWLINS, of Gen. GRANT's Staff, then stepped forward and said he was directed by the President of the United States to present to the Senate two messages in writing. Major LENT also appeared and presented another message.

Mr. EDMUNDS at once moved to go into executive session. The motion was agreed to, and slowly and with a general murmur of profound disgust, the crowd left the galleries.

At 2:20 the doors were reopened, and the Senate immediately adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the journal, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, a message was ordered to be sent to inform the Senate that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, a committee on rules was ordered.

NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN.

Mr. BENJAMIN offered a resolution that the oath be administered to Messrs. VAN HORN and DYER, of Missouri, and proceeded to advocate it.

Mr. MCCORMICK moved to lay the motion on the table. Rejected.

Mr. ELDRIDGE voted in the negative with the explanation that he did so because Messrs. VAN HORN and DYER had *prima facie* evidence to their right to their seats, but he considered it extremely unfair that because they were Republicans they should be sworn in to the exclusion of the Democrats who were first called, and who had the same *prima facie* evidence of their right.

The resolution was agreed to without a division, and Messrs. VAN HORN and DYER were sworn in.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution, directing the oath to be administered to Mr. HAMILL, of Maryland, who was sworn in yesterday.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, on whose objection yesterday the oath had not been administered, said that he had since examined the evidence in the case, and, while it left the question doubtful, he thought that the *prima facie* case made by the Governor's certificate ought to prevail, and that Mr. HAMILL ought to have his seat. He therefore withdrew all objection, but asked the gentleman from New-York to add to his resolution a direction that the papers be submitted to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. WOOD modified the resolution accordingly, and it was adopted.

Mr. HAMILL was thereupon sworn in.

CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. O'NEILL presented the papers of LEONARD MYERS, contesting the seat of Mr. MAFFETT, from the Third District of Pennsylvania, to be referred to the Committee on Elections when appointed.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution referring the credentials of the persons claiming seats as Representatives from Louisiana to the Committee on Elections when appointed. After a tedious discussion, the resolution was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, a committee of three was appointed, to join a like committee on the part of the Senate, to notify the President that Congress was in session, and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Messrs. SCHENCK, LOGAN and KERR were appointed.

MORE NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. BROOMALL offered a resolution for the swearing in of Messrs. WINCHESTER and RICE, of Kentucky, who, on objection from Mr. SHANNON, of Indiana, were not sworn in yesterday, and that the papers be referred to the Committee on Elections. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. WINCHESTER and RICE were sworn in.

Mr. WOODWARD offered a resolution to refer to the Committee on Elections the contested case from the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania, with instructions to report as soon as practicable which of the two claimants has the *prima facie* right to the seat.

PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House refused to second the previous question, and then Mr. SCOFIELD moved as an amendment a resolution reciting that the Governor of Pennsylvania had declared in a proclamation that no such returns had been received from the Twenty-first District as to authorize him to give a certificate to either of the two persons claiming it; but that the Governor had subsequently transmitted affidavits to the Clerk of the House, which he stated indicated the election of JOHN COVODE, and therefore directing that Mr. COVODE be sworn as the sitting member without prejudice to the claims of HENRY D. FOSTER, contestant.

THE NEW CABINET.

During the discussion, there suddenly sprung up a scene of excitement. A messenger had arrived with news of the Cabinet appointments, and there was a general demand that the names should be read from the Clerk's desk. They were read, and the House became so much excited that it was impossible to resume business for some time.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that the House take a recess for ten minutes, so that the mourners might have an opportunity to commiserate each other. (Laughter.)

A recess was taken, and upon reassembling, Mr. WOODWARD, resuming the floor, said: "As to the Secretary of the Navy, a more Conservative or respectable citizen was not to be found in Pennsylvania."

Finally, a substitute offered by Mr. DAWES was agreed to, referring the whole matter to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to report which of the two claimants has the *prima facie* right to the seat.

On motion of Mr. SCOFIELD, the time for taking testimony in the contested election case of Mr. TAYLOR against Mr. READING, from the Fifth District of Pennsylvania, was extended for sixty days.

COMMITTEE REPORT.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Joint Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the Committee had performed that duty, and that the President had informed the Committee that he had about two hours previously, anticipating that the Senate would be in session, sent some nominations to that body, but that he had no message to send to Congress.

MORE NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved that Messrs. CLIFT, TIFT, EDWARDS, GORE, PRINCE and YOUNG be sworn as Representatives from Georgia, the Sixth District being vacant. From the statement made in support of the motion it appeared that these persons were elected at the same time for both the last Congress and the present one.

Mr. WARD suggested that the whole matter should be referred to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to inquire as to the fact whether or not Georgia was entitled to representation at all.

After much debate the resolution was modified and adopted, referring the question to the Committee on Elections.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. FERRIS, the House proceeded to complete its organization by the election of a Clerk, Doorkeeper, Sergeant-at-Arms, Chaplain and Postmaster.

Mr. WARD nominated for Clerk EDWARD MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, the Clerk of the last House.

Mr. WHELAN nominated CHARLES W. CARRIGAN, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BROOKS having been appointed one of the tellers, asked to be excused, saying that he did not want to have anything to do with the election of the Clerk.

The result of the vote was for EDWARD MCPHERSON, 128; for CHARLES W. CARRIGAN, 59. Mr. MCPHERSON was thereupon declared duly elected, and had the oath of office administered to him by the Speaker.

Mr. WARD nominated N. G. ORDWAY, of New-Hampshire, for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. MURGEN nominated OWEN THORNE, of the District of Columbia. By unanimous consent the vote was then taken by count, and resulted—for N. G. ORDWAY, 131; for OWEN THORNE, 53. Mr. ORDWAY was thereupon declared duly elected, and had the oath of office administered to him by the Speaker.

Orlando Burton, of New-York, was elected Doorkeeper, having received 134 votes against 54 for DAVID J. WAGGONER, of Illinois; and WM. S. KING was elected Postmaster, having received 130 votes against 56 for WILLIAM LEMES, of New-York.

The officers elected held the same positions under the last House.

On motion of Mr. JUDD, the election of Chaplain was postponed until next Tuesday.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

Mr. SCHENCK offered the usual resolution for drawing seats.

Mr. DAWES wanted unanimous consent to draw a seat for his colleague, Mr. BUTLER, who was absent.

Mr. WOOD wanted the like privilege for his colleague, Mr. COX, now in Europe, and Mr. KERR the like privilege for Mr. MATHEWS, of New-York, who is sick, while Mr. LYNCH wanted the privilege extended to the colleagues of all absent members; but objection was made, and the privilege was not extended to any.

The members then vacated their seats, and printed slips were placed in a box, from which a page, blindfolded, drew them one by one. The name was called aloud by the Clerk, and the member answering to it selected his seat and continued to occupy it. One of the first names drawn was that of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, now Secretary of State, but he was not present, and his former seat was taken by Mr. PAINE. The names of Messrs. MORRISSEY, COX, WOOD and FOX, of New-York, came out early in the drawing. Mr. MORRISSEY chose Mr. WOOD's former seat and Mr. WOOD chose MORRISSEY's, but probably with a view to an interchange. Messrs. GARFIELD and LOGAN got early chances, and selected their former seats. Mr. JENCKES was called in time to be able to make a good selection on the Republican side of the Chamber, next to that of Mr. CHURCHILL. Mr. THAD. STEVENS' old seat was chosen by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania. Messrs. BINGHAM and SCOFIELD and other Republicans got seats on the Democratic side. One of the last names drawn was that of Mr. SCHENCK, who had to take a back seat on the Republican side. Mr. VOORHEES was also among the latest called.

The call being concluded, the House, at 4:40, adjourned until Tuesday next.

**Sale of Mr. Leutze's Pictures, &c.**

On Thursday and Friday evenings LEAVITT, STEBBINS & CO. sold the effects of the late Mr. E. LEUTZE, consisting of books, pictures and curiosities. There were no books of great value.

*L'Ecole de Cavalerie*, an illustrated folio of 1769, brought $25; and two quarto volumes of colored plates of the costumes of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were sold for $26. Of the antique furniture, an elaborately carved oak cupboard brought $200; one carved chair went as high as $75 50, others for $35 and $30. Two guns of CROMWELL's time brought one $65, the other $70; a crossbow, dating back to a time anterior to the use of gunpowder, went for $35; an old sword, worn by EDWIN BOOTH as *Don Cesar de Bazan* was bought for $25.

The pictures were sold yesterday evening, beginning with paintings by Mr. LEUTZE. "Emancipation," a cartoon intended for the Capitol at Washington, sold for $65. The "Crusader's Return," regarded by some as Mr. LEUTZE's best work, a picture for which he had refused $2,500, sold for $625. A "Venetian Lady," Mr. LEUTZE's last work, brought $200. A small picture of the Yo Semite Valley by BIERSTADT, brought $405. LEUTZE's "Henry VIII. and Holbein," $315. Among the pictures contributed by the Artists' Mutual Aid Society, L. J. GUY's "Who's There?" reached the highest price, $750; a landscape by HART, $350; WHITTEDGE's "Trout Brook at Milford," a charming little picture, sold for $325; BAKER's "Belle of the Day," a pretty little blonde, brought $310; KENNETT's "Reminiscence of the Catskill," $135; EASTMAN JOHNSON's "Napping," $120; GIFFORD's "Sea Shore, $47 50; HUNTINGTON's "Lower Auxable Lake," $95. The water colors by Wm. L. THOMAS of London, brought good prices; "Welcoming a Guest in the Olden Time," $205; "Marguerite," $65; "Little Dorrit," $65; "A Time half Dark," $50; "Gather ing Blackberries," $50. This closed the sale, which was on the whole a successful one.

**Republican Union General Committee.**

This Committee met Thursday evening at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, Mr. J. V. GREBLEY, Chairman. On motion of Mr. IRA O. MILLER, resolutions were unanimously adopted protesting against the passage of the bill in the Legislature interfering with the affairs of the TAX Office.

A communication from the German Republican Central Committee, expressing their fidelity to the Republican cause and hopes of gaining many Germans to its ranks, was read and accepted.

Mr. TOUCEY, from a Committee on Inaugural Resolutions, said that in imitation of the style of the new President, the sentiments of the General Committee would be presented in a very few words, as follows:

*Resolved*, That we are glad that "a party of the name of Johnson" has gone out.

*Resolved*, That we have an unbounded satisfaction in knowing that a greater and better party by the name of GRANT has come in. [Applause.]

The resolutions were passed unanimously. Adjourned.

**The Wallen Church Steeple at Morrisania.**

At a special meeting of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Morrisania, whose steeple fell as reported a couple of weeks ago, the propriety of repairing the building was considered, and a very strong adverse sentiment developed. The entire edifice, built of manufactured brick, and the same causes which produced the fall of one part of it, will in time produce the fall of all parts of it. During an examination of the building, three prominent builders of this City found that its piers had all more or less settled, and they recommended that that part of it which is still standing be taken down. The cost of repairs, if they should be decided upon finally, will amount to $15,000. The cost of a new building on the foundation of the present structure, will be in addition to what can be saved of the wood work, only $35,000. The Trustees have represented their condition to the public in the hope that sufficient funds may be supplied to run up a new church.

**Balls Last Night.**

Last night one of the fortnightly "Progressive Sociables" took place at Everett Hall, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, and was crowded, as usual. These dances receive the name of "progressive," partly because they aid the funds of a society of spiritualists that attend preaching there every Sunday, and partly because they initiate a reform upon the usual extravagant dressing and late hours in general practice. Visitors come at 8 o'clock, in either day or evening dresses, as may suit them, and the ball closes soon after 11. Every participant can thus been in bed by midnight, and ready the next day for work, without uneasiness.

Companies G and I, Twelfth Infantry, gave a promenade concert and hop last evening at Irving Hall. Many members of other companies of the regiment, and of other regiments were present, and the affair was brilliant. The State Fencibles, comprising Company H, Ninth Regiment, gave also a very enjoyable ball, yesterday, at their armory, No. 221 West Twenty-sixth-street. Mr. CHARLES M. SCHIEFFELIN, the Lieutenant commanding, was in charge of the proceedings, assisted by his brother officers.

FREE TO ALL.—Dr. COLTON will send his little paper, *Facts and Figures*, post-paid, to any persons who desire to know more about the value and safety of the nitrous-oxide gas, for teeth extraction. Address Dr. COLTON, No. 12 Cooper Institute, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

FUN FOR CHILDREN.—Children who have teeth pulled with the laughing gas by Dr. COLTON, often say, "*It is real fun!*" One little fellow said: "I went to the Cooper Institute and breathed into a tube, *and my tooth fell right out!*"—*Advertisement.*

BALLSTON SPA ARTESIAN LITHIA SPRING WATER contains all the ingredients of the principal Springs of Europe and America, with double their strength, and cures dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney and other diseases. A pleasant cathartic and diuretic. For sale by all druggists. Depot, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

At the Normal California and New-York Employment Exchange, No. 128 8th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., over the drug store, in charge of a corps of American ladies, all kinds of German, American, Irish, &c., help can be found; situations obtained for none but respectable servants; such only can find employment immediately.—*Advertisement.*

VERMONT SPRING WATER.—The great remedy for cancer, scrofula, kidney diseases, &c. Sold by druggists and by SAXE & Co., No. 417 Broome-st., N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA FOOD cures Dyspepsia, Constipation, Phthisis, Cough, Asthma & Nervousness, Tins, $1, $2 25, 182 William-st., N. Y., & all chemists.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot, 585 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

**A Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper.**

The NEW-YORK TIMES, started in September, 1851, has for many years been recognized as among the most successful, popular and influential newspapers in the country. It is still under the control and management of its original founders, who, with greatly increased resources and experience, will spare no pains to extend and strengthen its claims upon the confidence and support of the public.

In its political discussions and preferences the TIMES is Republican, and supports the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as on the whole best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country. It was among the first to advocate the nomination and election of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency, and will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of his Administration.

The TIMES will insist upon Reform in all branches of the public service,—economy in the administration of the Government,—the payment of the public debt and the maintenance of the public credit,—the adoption of equal and impartial suffrage,—the removal of useless political disabilities,—the preservation of peace,—the elevation of labor,—the vindication of our national rights,—and, in general, such measures as will strengthen our Republican institutions in the confidence of our own people, and commend them to the respect and admiration of the rest of the world.

As a NEWSPAPER, the TIMES will continue to be, as it has been, unsurpassed.

Its CORRESPONDENCE, by Telegraph and by Mail, from all parts of the world, will be full, prompt, reliable and interesting. In this respect it will maintain the high reputation it has thus far enjoyed.

Its REPORTS of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature,—of the Law Courts, social, political and literary associations, public meetings, and of whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the great body of the Reading Public. In its Commercial, Financial, Real Estate and general Market Reports, special pains will be taken to embody the latest news, in the most reliable and acceptable form.

A LITERARY Department will be maintained, in which will be given Reviews and notices of all the important and interesting issues of the Press;—and the Fine Arts, including Music, the Drama, painting and sculpture, will receive careful attention at the hands of competent and experienced critics.

The EDITORIAL Department of the TIMES will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussion of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals, or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

The Sunday Edition of the TIMES contains, in addition to all the news of the day, from eight to ten columns of interesting literary matter, selected with great care from the latest periodical literature of this country and Europe, including the best stories, poems, &c., besides original articles by accomplished writers on subjects of general interest. It is therefore not only a NEWSPAPER, in the proper sense of the word, but a journal of ART, LITERATURE and FASHION; and no pains are spared to make it the most complete and interesting Sunday newspaper in the country. The matter it contains is always fresh and new, and is arranged in a tasteful and attractive manner.

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**Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

A remarkably dull and quiet day yesterday at the Real Estate Exchange. The attendance was very slim, and when Mr. MILLER commenced his sale the handful of men present seemed almost lost in the great room, which, during the past week, has been nearly every day crowded to excess, and where the fire of competing auctioneers has almost deafened the ears of the assembled multitude.

The principal operators were not present. Many familiar faces were missing, and a lull in the great real estate excitement prevailed. A rest seemed really necessary to all parties; but next week, with the great amount of desirable improved and unimproved property in this City and the adjoining counties which is to be presented, the excitement will break out afresh, and the extravagant prices paid during the week past will unquestionably be overshadowed by the prices which will be obtained during the week to come.

The advertising columns of the TIMES will, on Monday, present to the public an assortment of unimproved lots and of improved property in this City, in Brooklyn, and in other places convenient to New-York, better than has been offered for some weeks past. Many very desirable plots would have been offered during the past week but for the over-crowded state of the auctioneers' books.

The Dutchess County and Inwood property for sale by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., the Boulevard lots offered by Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co., the Broadway Boulevard, 125th and Madison avenue property to be sold by Messrs. ALLEN & BROWN, and the Westchester County and Brooklyn property for sale by other firms, are all desirable. Many of them are in the locations most sought after. Those who desire to purchase will do well to be on hand early, otherwise they will probably be unable to get anywhere near the stands.

### Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

*By Muller, Wilkins & Co.*

3-story brick house and lot No. 305 East 10th-st., 16.5 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25 ft. front, 20 ft. rear, 114.8 ft. deep. Mary Spies ..... $24,100

Brick stable and lot, No. 128 West 29th-st., 400 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9. Garner & Co. ..... 16,000

3-story brick house and lot, No. 19 Rutgers-place, near Clinton-st.; lot 26x110. C. H. Blake ..... 14,600

BROOKLYN.

*By Muller, Wilkins & Co.*

3-story frame house and lot, No. 104 Vanderbilt-av., between Myrtle and Park-ave.; lot 25x104. A. Jennings ..... $5,000

### Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bedford-st., s. s., 40 ft. s. of Leroy-st., 20x60 ..... $9,200
Dover-st., No. 2, 19.11x55 ..... 8,000
Lot No. 226 Hermitage Estate, 25x100, 4-6 part ..... 5,800
Lot No. 230 Map of Harlem Commons ..... 5,800
Lewis-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x100 ..... 10,000
Maiden-lane, n. s., 254.2 ft. e. of William-st., 66.7x
Lexington-av., n. e. cor. 53d-st., 50x75 ..... 30,000
Plot Nos. 128, 129 and 142 Dyckman Estate.
Lot No. 225 Hermitage Estate, 25x100, 2-6 part ..... 1,933
6th-st., n. s., 263 ft. w. of Avenue C, 37x92.2 ..... 4,500
24th-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x92 ..... 7,500
22d-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 9th-av., 27x81.4x32x34.72
63.11 ..... 9,800
26th-st., w. s., 218.8 ft. e. of Avenue, 24.10x234.9 ..... 20,000
31st-st., w. s., 323.4 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x16.5 ..... 12,600
23d-st., w. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 21.2x98.9 ..... 12,900
23d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x92 ..... 13,500
23d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 100.4x98 ..... 30,000
21st-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100.5x98 ..... 24,000
21st-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100.5x98 ..... 24,000
21st-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100.5x98 ..... 18,500
59th-st., n. s., 245 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5 ..... 20,500
46th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x100 ..... 27,000
40th-st., n. s., corner 4th-av., 25x100 ..... 40,000
104th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100.5x100 ..... 30,000
104th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100.11x98 ..... 2,650
104th-st., 475 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20.10x76 ..... 13,000
111th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100x100.11x
100.11x98x100.11x102x100.10 ..... 20,000
123d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 17.8x200.10 ..... 20,400
123d-st., n. s., 116 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18x100.11 ..... 4,700
125th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.11 ..... 10,000
125th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.10 ..... 10,000
Madison-av., e. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 42d-st., 17.8x75 ..... 44,000
Madison-av., e. s., 103.6 ft. n. of 87th-st., 26x100 ..... 10,500
Madison-av., e. s., 75.6 ft. n. of 87th-st., 25x100 ..... 10,500
Madison-av., e. s. corner of 74th-st., 22x102.2 ..... 7,750
Madison-av., n. e. corner of 74th-st., 25.6x100 ..... 18,000
Lexington-av., n. e. corner of 86th-st., 90.8x98 ..... 21,000
Lot 1, corner of 126th-st. and 11th-av., 11x275 ..... 1,500
24-av., n. s., 60 ft. n. of 59th-st., 38.4x78.4 ..... nom.
2d-av., n. w. corner 44th-st., 20.8x60x30x78.11x38 ..... 15,300
2d-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of 23d-st., 25x100 ..... 30,000
4th-st., n. s., 120 22x90, John Johnson to James F. Stimall, 126th-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100 ..... 8,100
4th-av., w. s., 55 ft. n. of 104th-st., 25.2x100 ..... 7,000
9th-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 27th-st., 25.2x100 ..... 9,000
9th-av., n. w. corner of 27th-st., 75.9x100 ..... 9,000
28th-av., e. s., lots Nos. 811 to 820, inclusive, Rogers' estate ..... 51,000
Avenue A, e. s., 75.1 ft. s. of 122d-st., 26.2x75.10 ..... 5,100
Avenue A, e. s., 50.3 ft. s. of 122d-st., 26.2x81.7x
24.7x98.2x4.10 ..... 5,100

*Leases Recorded.*

Canal-st., No. 359, part of house, 4 years, per yr. ..... $1,400
Chrystie-st., No. 71, 4 years, per year ..... 400
Fulton-st., No. 120, 5 years, per year ..... 4,000
Division-st., lot No. 14, Rutgers estate, 25x24, 12½ months, per year ..... 450
Forsyth-st., No. 9, 5 years, per year ..... 900
Greenwich-st., No. 227, 5 years, per year ..... 5,000
East Houston-st., No. 268, 5 years, per year ..... 250
Madison-st., Nos. 69, 71 and 73, 5 years, per year. 2,000
Mulberry-st., No. 77½, store, &c., 4 years, per yr. 600
29th-st., s. w. cor. Broadway, 22.2x98.2, 20 years, per year ..... 10,000
Pearl-st., n. e. cor. Slaughter, 18x15½, 5 years, per year ..... 600
8th-av., No. 116, 3 years, per year ..... 1,200

KINGS COUNTY.

*Brooklyn.*

Broadway, n. s., 75 ft. w. of Barbey-st., 25x100 ..... $4,000
Grove-st., n. w. s., 450 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 50x200 ..... 4,700
Hamilton-st., s. e., 118.4 ft. n. of Gates-av., 18x74.6 ..... 9,000
Henry-st. and Congress-st., s. e. corner, 44x90 ..... 8,000
Herkimer-st., s. s., 212.6 ft. e. of Troy-av., 18x100.5 ..... 4,250
Hooper-st., n. e., 125 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 75x100 ..... 3,200
Hooper-st., e. e., 294.6 ft. s. w. of Marcy-av., 22.4x100 ..... 1,100
Hooper-st., e. e., 256.3 ft. s. w. of Marcy-av., 22.4x100 ..... 1,128
Hicks-st., w. s., 260.6 ft. n. of State-st., 17.6x100 ..... 1,100
Jay-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Union-av., 32x95 ..... 6,200
Oakland-st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Nassau-av., 25x100 ..... 1,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 417.5 ft. e. of Powers-st., 26.1x98 ..... 2,000
Franklin-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 50.2x
128x124.8x118.7 ..... 3,700
Same property ..... 5,000
Prospect and Charles sts., s. w. corner of 20.12x98 ..... 2,000
Richmond-st., w. s., 166 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 26x100 ..... 1,100
State-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. e. of Smith-st., 25x100 ..... 3,000
State-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. e. of Smith-st., 25x100 ..... 3,000
State-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. e. of Smith-st., 25x100 ..... 3,000
66, Mark's-place, s. s., 225 ft. w. of Albany-av., 75
x127.9 ..... 15,000
Seventh-place, e. s., 120.10 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 20x137.7 ..... 1,275
South 5th-st., n. e. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-st., 25x100 ..... 5,600
7th-st., n. s., 225.10 ft. w. of 8th-av., 12x100 ..... nom.
South 11th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d-st., 25x100 ..... 6,000
40th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5 ..... 350
Atlantic-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Rochester-av., 100x
100 ..... 1,900
Clifton-av., e. s., 204.1 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 50x
200 ..... 22,000
Evergreen-av. and Wierfield-st., n.e. corner, 40x
100 ..... 600
Flushing and Kent-ave., n. w. corner, 100x75.6x
100.8x100.4x192.7 ..... 5,500
Clinton and Flushing-ave., s.w. corner, 100.4x119
x122.6x122 ..... 12,000
44th-av., n. w. s., 60 ft. s. w. of 15th-st., 20x43.10, B. L. ..... nom.
8th-av. and 7th-st., n. w. corner, 40x100.6x20 ..... 4,500
Kent and Flushing-ave., n. w. cor., 100x70x120.6x
98.8x100 ..... nom.
Myrtle-av., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 30
x100 ..... 5,500
North Carolina and Liberty-ave., s. w. corner, 80x100 ..... 1,000

*Lease Recorded.*

Duffield-st., No. 196, frame house, 5 yrs., per yr. $675

QUEENS COUNTY.

*Flushing.*

Linden-av. and State-st., n. e. corner, 210x275 ..... $5,500

*Hempstead.*

Road from Greenwich Point to Raynor's, e. s., adjoining Raynor's ..... $250

*Jamaica.*

Plot adjoining Homer H. Stewart's, 4¾ acres ..... $1,000

*Oyster Bay.*

Farmingdale to Amityville road, w. s., adjoining Lowie's, 7 acres ..... $3,400

*College Point.*

Salt meadow of Post's, adjoining Praush's, 4¾ acres ..... $100

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

*Greenburg.*

Tarrytown to White Plains road, n. s., adjoining J. McGovern's, 30 acres ..... $4,000

*Morrisania.*

Clifton-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 147th-st., 50x100 ..... $2,000

*Pelham.*

Turnpike road, s. s., adjoining E. Guin's, 124 acres ..... $2,300

*Rye.*

Clementine W. Arnoux's property, 3 acres ..... $2,000

*Yonkers.*

Greenburg to Tuckahoe road, Marshall Lefferts's, 7 acres ..... $15,250
North Broadway, e. s., J. C. Bolte property, 225
x100 ..... 13,000

NEW-JERSEY.

*Newark.*

Barbers-st., n. s., 24 ft. w. of Lisle-st., 20x100 ..... $400
Bleecker and Halsey sts., northerly corner, 20x
75 ..... 4,000
Brewery-st., e. s., 25 ft. w. of Schalck-st., 25x100 ..... 800
Bay-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Morris and Essex Railroad-av., 21x100 ..... 750
Bloomfield-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Monroe-st., 101x134 ..... 4,000
Ferry-st., s. s., adjoining Van Buskirk, Heath & Co.'s, 72x148 ..... 1,400
Hayes-st., w. s., adjoining E. Roth's, 25x87 ..... 2,275

*Bellleville.*

Isaacs-st., lot No. 197, 50x100 ..... $1,000

*Orange.*

Montgomery-av., 17,637 ft. n. of Newark and Springfield road, 4 acres ..... $7,000

*Hoboken.*

Grand-st., lots Nos. 1 to 7 inclusive, block No. 12, Coster's, 175x100 ..... $4,200
Monroe-st., lots Nos. 19, 21, block No. 9, Coster's, 50x100 ..... 1,000
8th-st., n. s., 62 ft. e. of Garden-st., 12x80 ..... 6,000
8th-st., e. s., 62 ft. s. of Meadow-st., 12x56 ..... 100

*Hudson City.*

Beacon-av., e. s., 96 ft. w. of Palisade-av., 32x100. $2,000
Bergenwood-av., corner Tonnele-st., 62x72 ..... 6,000
Bergen-av., bet. Hudson and West Hoboken sts., 32x100 ..... 2,000
Berkley-place, cor. Tonnele-av., 100x100 ..... 3,500
Franklin-st., w. s., bet. Warren and Centre sts., 25x81 ..... 800
Hancock-st., w. s., lot No. 216, Van Vorst's, 25x
100 ..... 700
Wetter-av., w. s., lot No. 75, 26th Ward, 25x
100 ..... 4,000

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**EVERY MAN HIS OWN LANDLORD.**—People of moderate means desiring to save themselves from the

EXTORTION

of house-owners, should examine the

MORRIS ESTATE,

to be sold by

JAMES M. MILLER,

on 15th March.

The pamphlets, containing guide maps and other information of importance, can be procured at the auctioneer's office, No. 2 Pine-st.

**DESIRABLE LOTS FOR SALE.**

6TH-AV.—Southwest corner of 21st-st., about 102x131 feet; Columbia College lease, 84 years.

6TH-ST.—Adjoining southwest corner of 8th-av., 25 x100 feet, with right to put windows in side wall looking out on the avenue.

The above will be divided to suit purchasers. Apply to BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO., No. 37 William-st.

**FOR SALE**—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, 20x62, lot 103 feet deep; in the most thorough order; frescoed, and complete in every respect; price $20,000, one-fourth cash; sold because the owner leaves for Europe about May 1; furniture for sale if desired. For permits apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

**FACTORY PROPERTY**—LOCATED BETween 10th and 11th ave., 54th and 55th sts., comprising six full City lots, three large brick buildings, 120 horse steam power, for sale at a bargain. Inquire of the owner, L. L. TODD, No. 119 Broadway.

**FOR SALE**—A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, built in a substantial manner, in complete order; modern improvements; windows plate-glass; lot 20 by half the block; terms easy. Apply on the premises, 64 West 28th-st.

**FOR SALE**—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT 3-story house, with all modern improvements, on 42d-st., near 8th-av. For further particulars, inquire of ALBERT SMITH, attorney and counselor, No. 149 Fulton-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—IN WEST 42D-ST., A SUPERIOR four-story brown-stone English basement house, 18.8x50, with modern improvements; possession May 1. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

**BUILDING SITES**—EITHER CITY LOTS or plots, for sale in splendid locations, in the suburbs of Paterson, N. J., within fifteen minutes' walk of the Erie Railroad station; thirty trains daily. Apply to A. DERROM, No. 32 West-st., Paterson, N.J.

**STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE**—Barclay-st., near Church, marble, 25x100; price $65,000; a bargain. Lispenard-st., near Broadway, 25x100; cheap. Park-place, near Broadway, 30x100, and others. D. D. ORVELL, No. 291 Broadway.

**$10,250.**—FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY, all improvements, West 22d-st. Also, others from $10,000 to $20,000; good tenement, $9,000 to $20,000. J. E. HATCH & CO., No. 375 9th-av.

**FOR SALE**—THE FIRST-CLASS STABLE No. 122 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.; two-story, 25x100.3, covering the whole lot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, 100x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 7 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor.

**FOR SALE**—15 LOTS ON BOULEVARD AND 59th-st.; 12 lots on 8th-av. and 112th-st.; 6 lots on 58th and 54th sts., between 6th and 7th ave.

G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

**FOR SALE**—BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE high-stoop four-story house, No. 167 West 34th-st.; lot 21x90x78. Inquire of the owner on the premises. Price $36,000. Terms easy.

**FOR SALE**—IN 47TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, in perfect order. Apply to S. D. DOUGLASS, No. 324 Canal-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

**FOR SALE**—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick-front house No. 8 Charles-st., near Greenwich-av.; the house is in good order; size, 22x40 x98.

**LEASE OF 100 FEET SQUARE FOR** sale on Broadway, near 50th-st., 20 years to run. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FIFTH-AVENUE.**—THE FINEST INSIDE lot, on 44th-st., Hunts Columbia College Hill; near 50th-st. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 8 Pine-st.

**AT NO. 925 BROADWAY**—STANLEY ADAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**PROSPECT PARK.**

A block of 30 lots, fronting Prospect Park and on 9th-av., probably the highest and best ground fronting any part of the park, (near the Lincoln mansion,) for sale on a plan not surpassed, probably not equaled, on any portion of the Brooklyn or New-York Central Park. Price asked, $10,000 per lot; to be sold as an entirety.

ALSO,

The entire front on 6th-av. and thirty one street lots; lots on 8th and 6th sts., Brooklyn, between 5th and 6th ave. To be sold in one plot at $2,000 each. This property is both on the Park and on 5th and 6th sts., and 6th-av. is among the very best in Brooklyn, and is recommended to inventors for a speedy rise. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—IN BROOKLYN—$15,000—AN ELegant and substantial three-story frame dwelling, 32x50, with extension, 18x15, and plot of ground containing of four lots, tastefully laid out; house has all improvements; neighborhood unquestionably first-class. Apply on the premises, De Kalb-av., second house northeast of Tompkins-av., or to E. R. HOOPER, at Haines Brothers' piano-forte warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., New-York.

**$6,000.**—NEAT COTTAGE, 30x20, with a two-story extension, 12x20, all filled in with brick; nine rooms, front and back stairs; with two lots, each 25x100; large poultry house; Montauk-av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Apply from 9 to 12 A. M., to W. A. FITCH, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

**FOR SALE**—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, house and lot No. 160 Congress-st., near Clinton; rents lower; eight minutes' walk from ferries; furniture also for sale. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 189 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, or C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, the three-story frame houses, brick basement and sub-cellar, No. 2 Clark-st., corner of Columbia, and No. 4 Clark. For permits apply at No. 117 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**LLEWELLYN PARK.**

FOR SALE—Thirteen acres of land, in lawn and garden; stone mansion, built in the Italian villa style, contains ten rooms above basement, and all the modern conveniences; cottage, stone stable, &c.; commands a fine view of New-York, Staten Island and adjacent country; situated in Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**JACKSON-AV., LONG ISLAND.**

Sixty lots on this beautiful avenue, three miles from Hunters Point, two miles from Hall Gate Ferry, and ten minutes' walk from railroad station; will be sold cheap for cash. For maps and particulars address CHARLES F. REHABIL, Hunter's Point, L. I., Post Office Box No. 118.

**FOR SALE**—100,000 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, in Kershaw County, South Carolina. As attorney and solicitor I have control, for sale, of many valuable farms and plantations, varying in size from 200 to 1,000 acres, all in Kershaw County, and conveniently located for transportation of cotton, supplies, &c. Also handsome residences and neat cottages, with highly-improved grounds, in the village of Kirkwood and town of Camden; climate delightful and healthful; soil productive, timbers abundant, water privileges and power free; railroad connections complete, society and educational advantages good, and our people anxious to welcome industrious and respectable immigrants; correspondence invited; refer to the Bar of the State. Address WM. M. SHANNON, Attorney-at-Law, &c., Camden, S. C.

**FOR SALE**—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Porchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.

Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land.

HALSTED & STILES,
Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

**CONVENIENT AND COMFORTABLE** residences for sale in the suburbs of Paterson, N. J., opposite the residence of J. J. Morris, Esq., of Morris & Cottrell, New-York City; in splendid locations; plots for sale and buildings erected to suit purchasers, at fair prices and on easy terms. Apply to A. DERROM, Steam Building Works, Paterson, N. J.

**NEW HOUSE WITH 11 ROOMS,** splendidly furnished, with or without stables, 7 octave piano, plenty of shade, 5 miles from City Hall, via Harlem Railroad; house in Forest-av., near Wall-st., Morrisania; possession now; also house, with lot 75x200, for sale cheap. Inquire of JOHN C. BAILEY, No. 208 8th-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—A COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE in West Hoboken, N. J., 45 minutes by horse cars and ferry to City Hall, New-York; situated on the brow of the hill, it commands a beautiful view of New-York harbor and bay; grounds 82x165 feet, with fruit and shade trees in abundance. Apply at No. 182 Canal-st., New-York.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let furnished for the year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 346 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

**A COUNTRY SEAT** AT PRINCETON, N. J., 30 minutes in plain woods, every modern convenience; extensive plantations; fruit, &c.; Princeton College Seminary and classical schools. City reference, Hon. W. C. Alexander, No. 32 Broadway. For view apply to WILLIAM ALLEN, Princeton Depot.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—A COTTAGE, containing nine rooms; two acres of land, with barn and other outbuildings attached, at Bayville, Long Island, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, and 2½ miles of three stations of S. I. Railroad. For particulars inquire of F. L. CORTELYOU, at Bayville.

**FOR SALE**—IN NEWARK, N. J., A HOUSE, containing 10 rooms, two minutes' walk from City Hall, with all modern improvements, located about twenty minutes' walk from railroad, in one of the best parts of the city. Apply to GEO. A. MERWIN & CO., No. 849 Washington-st., New-York.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**A GROWING SUBURB,**

ONLY 40 MINUTES FROM FOOT OF CHAMBERS-ST.

Eleven trains daily each way. Commutation fare only seven cents to RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J., first station on the Erie Railway. Choice BUILDING PLOTS at the depot offered by the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY at private sale only. For full particulars apply to

BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 129 Broadway, or
R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent,
Rutherford Park, N. J.

**ROLLING MILLS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE**—Situated in the village of Dover, Morris County, N. J., about 100 feet from Morris Canal, and in close proximity to the Morris and Essex Railroad.

ROLLING MILL BUILDING, 120x138 FEET,
CONTAINING
2 puddling furnaces,
2 heading humeraes for iron,
1 heating furnace for steel,
1 train roll for reducing puddle balls and blooms,
1 train rolls for rolling rods and merchant iron,
1 train rolls for rolling sprig iron,
1 crocodile squeezer for puddle balls,
DRIVEN BY WATER POWER.

RIVET AND SPIKE SHOP, 80x20 FEET, WITH LEANTOS,
CONTAINING
2 bolt and rivet machines and furnaces,
1 brace jaw machines and furnaces,
1 spike machine and furnace,
together with lathes, planing machine, tools, &c., &c.,
DRIVEN BY STEAM ENGINE,
20-horse power, with tubular boilers.

Also, blacksmith's shop, workmen's houses, &c., &c., including 140 acres of land.

ALL IN COMPLETE ORDER AND NOW IN PUBLIC OPERATION.

For particulars, inquire of
HENRY MCFARLAN,
No. 17 South William-st., or on the premises.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—BABYLON, L. I.—For sale, sixty lots, 50x150 each, immediately surrounding the South Side Railroad depot; the most eligible location in the village for dwellings or general business purposes. Also a country seat with five acres; complete in every respect; within half a mile of the village; terms to suit or will exchange for Brooklyn property; time to Babylon via South Side Railroad one hour and a half. Apply to SELAH C. SMITH, Babylon, L. I., or Box No. 126 Brooklyn Post Office.

**FOR SALE**—AT RIVERDALE, FRONTING on the Hudson River, a beautiful residence, with over 8 acres of land; five minutes from depot; the buildings are brick, large, new, and built in the best possible manner with all modern improvements; views unsurpassed; surroundings perfect; on and after April 1 Hudson River Railroad trains will run hourly; time, 25 minutes. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

**FOR SALE**—AT BERGEN HEIGHTS, ON Bergen-av., a fine two-story dwelling-house, 36x38, with wing, 30x20; well built, with modern conveniences; ground 110 feet front, running through to Montgomery-av.; garden and grounds; every improvements; forty minutes from Wall-st.; fine views of New-York, Brooklyn, the Bay and Staten Island. Price $40,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—A FARM OF 160 ACRES, ON south side of Long Island, one mile from Bay Shore Station, near Islip. Large house and all necessary outbuildings in good order. Three trout ponds, well adapted for fish culture, and fine orchard of 1[illegible] young and thrifty apple trees. House commands a fine view of the great South Bay. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 7 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—A HOUSE AND LOT IN RICHmond, Va. The house contains eighteen rooms, is splendidly located, with a superb view of the whole city and environs; the lot is half an acre on Grace-st., between 21st and 22d sts. Apply to DEVLIN & CO., No. 459 and 461 Broadway, New-York.

**FOR SALE**—AT NEWARK, N. J., A FIRST-class residence; three-story brick and stone house, with extension, stable on rear, within 45 minutes of Broadway; terms easy. Inquire of J. R. VAN WAGENEN, No. 422 Broadway.

**FOR SALE**—TWO VALUABLE LOTS IN Jersey City, N. J., 50 and 52 North-av.; best business location in the City; lots 25x140, running through to Railroad-av. Apply to WM. CLARKE, No. 65 Chatham, corner Chambers-st.

**NEWPORT ESTATE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—Good house, in fine situation; two acres of land, stables, fruit, extensive views—a decided bargain. HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

**FOR SALE OR RENT**—THREE THREE-story brick houses, at West Bergen, N. J., twenty minutes' walk from Duryea's station; also two brick houses at Lafayette, N. J. Rent, $500 each.
A. S. WHITON, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

**A HOME FOR ALL**—$1,200 TO $20,000. DEscriptive list of houses at Elizabeth and vicinity sent free. J. M. MERKER, No. 39 Cedar-st., New-York, and 204 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

**FOR SALE**—"ECHO POINT," TEN ACRES, located at New-Rochelle; most charming place on Long Island Sound; water front worth the money. C. LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel.

**SEVERAL FINE PLOTS OF LOTS** for sale in Bergen Point, N. J. A quick sale desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**AT NO. 925 BROADWAY**—STANLEY ADAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

# HOUSES TO LET.

FOR A COMPLETE LIST

of all the houses to let, in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, see

## NEXT SUNDAY NEWS

**BAY LAWN**—COMMANDING SPLENDID views of Bay and Sound; most desirable neighborhood; five minutes' walk or drive from Bay Side Depot of Flushing and North Shore Railroad, and thirty-five minutes from Hunters Point Ferries; house just newly furnished, 80 feet square, 12 foot piazza around, 22 rooms, large lawn, garden, green-house, ice-house, stables, &c.; abundant fruit, shade trees, ornamental trees; unsurpassed as Summer or Winter residence; to rent for the season or year; immediate possession. Apply to J. H. LAWRENCE, Room No. 5, basement, corner Wall and Hanover sts., New-York Customs house.

**TO LET OR LEASE**—AT ASTORIA, A large double house known as the "Thorburn House," with about 1½ acres of ground, stable, garden, large shade trees, shrubs, &c., &c; quite near the steamboat landing, &c. This house is suitable for a large boarding-house or private family. Location entirely healthy and delightful. Rent $2,000 per annum. Apply to S. D. IRELAND, No. 191 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**TO LET**—A VERY FINE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x62, lot 103 feet, elegantly furnished throughout, located on East 14th-st., near Stuyvesant-square. This house is well worth $700 per month; but as the owner is about leaving for Europe, it will be rented for the balance of the year for $500 per month for one, two or three years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**TO LET**—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, a furnished house containing five bedrooms, bath, water-closet, hall, parlor, kitchen and sitting-room; plenty shade and small fruit, two large vegetable gardens; within ten minutes' walk of depot; half hour's ride of New-York by two railroad lines; possession at once. FRANCIS T. WALKER, 10 Wall-st.

**AT NEW-BRIGHTON**, (HAMILTON PARK,)—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, four first-class villas; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Summer or Winter residence; delightfully located; very healthy; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 24½ Broadway.

**A LARGE HOUSE**, ELEGANTLY FURnished, choice location, filled with first-class boarders, income $350 per week, to let, from April 1, to a responsible and responsible tenant; at $700 a month if closed immediately. Address EUROPE, Box No. 125 Times Office.

**TO RENT**—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 23 West 19th-st.; brown-stone front, 25x[illegible] stories high; painted and furnished in the most magnificent style six months ago by C. Bembe; rent $250 a month. For further particulars inquire of BEALES, GILLEES & CO., No. 47 South-st.

**TO LET**—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, A handsome large Gothic cottage, twelve rooms; all modern improvements; also, three furnished houses, first-class, small, medium and large; hourly trains after April 1. A. B. MILLS, No. 32 John-st., 156th-st. and 10th-av.

**TO RENT, FURNISHED**—THE FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 323 Lexington-av., southwest corner of 35th-st.; the house is in perfect order, handsomely painted and fully furnished. For terms, &c., apply to D. E. KEELER, Jr., No. 43 Pine-st.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET**—AT Fort Washington, with about nine acres of ground, stables, green-house, graperies, gardener's cottage and other outbuildings; water and gas in the house; will be let for six or eighteen months from 1st of May next. Apply to J. NORNWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

**TO LET**—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses with modern improvements, located in the City of Bergen, 15 minutes by horse cars from Jersey City ferry, Nos. 3 and 5 Belmont-place; rent $450. Apply at No. 303 West-st., Troy steamers office.

**TO LET**—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, 104 East 27th-st.; first class for a lady to have a few select boarders, as all the rent can be paid, in board. Inquire of Mr. PIKE, on the premises, from 9 to 11 A. M.

**TO LET**—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 254 West 23d-st., with all the modern improvements; will be put in perfect order. Rent $2,000. Apply to ROBERT URHES, Jr., No. 236 West 34th-st.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON** 11th-st., near 6th-av., three rooms deep, handsomely furnished, to private family only; would be let on lower terms to 1st November. Inquire at No. 66 Liberty-st.

**TO LET**—THE LARGE THREE-STORY dwelling-house with modern improvements, No. 64 Washington-square, south. For permit apply to J. R. TRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

**BOARDING-HOUSE**—FIRST-CLASS, 42 Rooms; vicinity of Union-square; unexpired term of lease for sale. Address DAIA, Box No. 1,313 New-York Post Office.

**TO LET**—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 206 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

**TO LET**—THE MODERN THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 62 Amity-st. For permit apply to J. R. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

**TO RENT**—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, No. 12 East 16th-st. Parties to see the house apply at No. 126 Greenwich-st.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT** $140 a month; desirably located in Jersey City; possession now or May 1. C. CHEEKS, 75 Murray-st.

**TO LET**—THE MODERN THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 6 Amity-place. For permit apply to J. R. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

**AT NO. 925 BROADWAY**—STANLEY ADAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

# NOTICE.

The Elegant and Extensive

WAREHOUSES, OFFICES AND CELLARS

OF THE

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,

At Their Depot, St. John's Park,

TO RENT.

The property contains twenty large warehouses, entirely fire-proof, with steam elevators, together with fifteen commodious cellars, nine feet in height, finished in the most substantial manner.

For terms and further particulars apply on the premises, corner of Varick and Laight streets, second floor, to

JAMES A. SUYDAM.

**OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,**

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier,
Times Office.

# OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR

Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railways, Insurance and other Companies,

IN BUILDINGS

Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 75 and 80 BROADWAY.
Nos. 2, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 & 23 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 53 and 55 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

# ALL NEAR WALL-ST.

And Nos. 4 and 10 WALL-ST.,
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 6 BROAD-ST.,

**TO LET**—FRONTING ON BROADWAY, AND between John-st. and Maiden-lane, a first-class office on second story, size 42x26, with a lofty ceiling. It is admirably suited for the jewelry business, being now occupied by several wealthy firms in that trade;

## FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

# JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 451 14TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

# VERMILYE & CO.,

## BANKERS,

REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1869—3 P. M.

| | Buy | Sell. | | Buy | Sell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered, 1881 | 112½ | 113½ | 6-20 Coupon, '67 | 113½ | 113¾ |
| Coupon, 1881 | 114½ | 114¾ | 6-20 Coupon, '68 | 113½ | 113¾ |
| 4-20 Regis., 1880 | 113 | 113¼ | 10-40 Regis'd | 104 | 104¾ |
| 4-20 Coupon, '80 | 113 | 113¼ | 10-40 Coupon | 104½ | 105¾ |
| 4-20 Coupon, '81 | 115 | 115¼ | Gold | 131½ | 131¾ |
| 4-20 Coupon, '62 | 116¾ | 116¾ | U. S. Cur. Fds | 101½ | 102 |
| 4-20 Coupon, '64, Jan. and July | 111¼ | 111¾ | | | |

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

# HATCH, FOOTE & CO

## BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

# MUNROE & CO.,

## AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 13 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 2 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

# WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

## BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commissions.

Interest allowed on deposits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD Co., Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Lake Shore Railway be ratified and confirmed, and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., and that the transfer books of the Company be closed on the 20th day of March, for the purpose of electing Directors at such consolidated Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 26th day of March, 1869. WM. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify and confirm said consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered that, in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of Friday, the 19th day of March, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance and bank stocks; also, a large variety of other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 42 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years. Southern securities wanted.

OFFICE PITTSBURG FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURG, Feb. 25, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburg, at 10 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, March 16, 1869, for the purpose of hearing and considering the annual report of the Board of Directors, and for the election of three members of the Board of Directors, to serve for three years in the place of three members whose term of service expires by law.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 42D-ST. NEW-YORK, March 4, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company of the City of New-York, that a special meeting of the Board of Directors of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, on the 8th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, and that the poll will remain open for three hours.

WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, March 9, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES CURTISS, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 41 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

WANTED—SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND Newark stocks and bonds; Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Dayton and Western, Little Miami, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Evansville and Crawfordsville, Memphis and Charleston; also all other Western and Southern railroad stocks and bonds purchased by WM. A. GUEST, No. 22 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders in the Evergreen Blue Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 161 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 9. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

TIMOTHY Y. BROWN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1869.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, THE CIRculating notes of the National Bank of the Metropolis, N. Y., will be redeemed at the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, and at the First National Bank, Washington, D. C.

ELECTION NOTICE—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 11, 1869. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 P. M.

MASON L. DEAN, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMmercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union, of all issues, wanted by

WM. C. GILMAN, No. 49 Pine-st.

WANTED—6TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, Broadway Bank, Brooklyn Ins., Commonwealth Ins., Bowery Ins., Eagle Ins. and Firemen's Ins. Companies stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, 42 Pine-st.

## FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 84-av. and 23d-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

## DIVIDENDS.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 13, 1869.

DIVIDEND No. 47.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Macon and Western Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road since Dec. 1, 1868, of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after March 15, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 25 to March 15, 1869.

Dividend payable to stockholders registered in the New-York Agency at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. MILO S. FREEMAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, NO. 241 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 5, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 11.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on demand.

By order, R. C. STURGES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have declared their semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. payable on demand, and free of Government tax.

This Company will remove on the 20th inst. to their new office, No. 178 Broadway, Howard Buildings.

MARCH 3, 1869. HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, a Protestant, a situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge night and day and bring it up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; would like to travel with a family to Europe; City reference. Call at No. 168 East 125th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ITALIAN lady's maid, who speaks French and English well, to accompany a family going to Paris the end of this month or the commencement of April; excellent references. Call at No. 21 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands meats, cake, bread, pastry and cake; has the best City reference from her last places. Call at No. 261 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as wet nurse; has good healthy milk, and plenty of it. Call for two days at No. 157 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front rooms.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook. Can be seen for three days at No. 117 West 19th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant French girl to take care of a baby, or as nurse and seamstress; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 41 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., from 11 to 2 o'clock P. M. No notes answered.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WITH THE best of references, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 128 6th-av., near 11th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR ONE OF the best women cooks in the City; has references that are unexceptionable. Can be seen at No. 128 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., over the drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as laundress; fully understands her business; has the best of reference. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d ays.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PERSON, WASHing in the S. has her own house, and French finishing; also lace curtains. Call at No. 155 West 27th-st., second floor, back.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a situation as nurse; an infant from its birth preferred; is kind and obliging. Call at No. 36 East 2d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored woman as chambermaid in a private family; has been seen for two days at No. 531 4th-av., second door from 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A few gentlemen's washing. Apply at, No. 231 West 35th-st., third floor, back room, between 7th and 8th aves.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as thorough cook in meats, pastry and baking, for City or country. Call at 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 185 3d-av., in the store, between Avenue A and B.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

### MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, TO commence April 1, by an active young man, who has been brought up to the business, and thoroughly understands farming in all its branches; is fully competent to take charge of any farm; his wife to manage the dairy; are Protestants, and no incumbrance; state full particulars. Address J. L., Box No. 23 Post Office, Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class single man, (English,) who thoroughly understands his business; is kind and obliging in performing his duties; has the best of reference from his employers. Address W. B., Box No. 194 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotch Protestant; understands his business thoroughly; with green-houses, hot and cold graperies, and forcing of fruit and flowers; has good reference; wife and one child. Address A. R. G., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as gardener; has practical experience in the care of a green-house, hot and cold graperies, flowers and vegetables; can give good reference. Address D. B. G., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as first-class gardener; with best of reference. Address by letter or personally to ROBERT WARDEN, florist depot, No. 155 Fulton-av., or at nursery, Classon-av., near Myrtle.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH FOUR years' City reference, a situation as clerk, porter, or in any similar capacity. Address G. T., Box No. 129 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR attendant upon an invalid or infirm gentleman, by an Englishman with good references. Address DRUMMOND, 207 1st-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference. Address B. W., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Protestant man; understands his business; can give the best City references. Address J. H. T., No. 1,236 3d-av., New-York.

## CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS of age, a situation in a wholesale house; salary not so much an object as permanent employment, with a prospect of future advancement. Address M., Box No. 97 Post Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH nurse to take the entire charge of an infant; best City references required. Apply between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., at No. 17 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address A., Box No. 120 Times Office.

## FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE ITALienne parlant bien le Français et l'Anglais desire accompagner une familles qui part la de ce mois, ou le commencement du Mois d'Avril, pour Paris: bonnes references. S'addresser au No. 21 Madison-av.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE, FRANcaise, ne de bon renseignements; demande une famille voulant aller en France. S'adresser de 11 heures, L., No. 46 West 18th-st.

## HELP WANTED.

GARDENER WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS single young man as vegetable and market gardener, fruit and flowers, including horse and cow; best of references required and wages liberal. Address MEMORANDUM, Box No. 3,428 New-York Post Office.

COMPOSITORS.—GOOD COMPOSITORS needing situations are requested to leave their address with JOHN F. BALDWIN, No. 174 Fulton-st. A few first-rate men may be furnished with steady situations at the liberal prices offered by the employer' scale.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small American family; an industrious girl will find a good home. Apply at No. 128 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., up stairs.

## IRON WORKS.

IRON FRONTS
FOR
DWELLINGS.

We are prepared to furnish and erect Front Fronts for dwellings, to take the place of brick or brownstone; equally handsome, more durable, and much cheaper.

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
Nos. 77 and 83 Liberty-st.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

## SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont...SATURDAY, Mar. 6
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Mar. 20
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE...SATURDAY, April 3

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.

*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 6th of March, at 12 noon.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 11 o'clock, noon.

CALEDONIA.....Mar. 6 | COLUMBIA.....Mar. 27
BRITANNIA.....Mar. 13 | EUROPA.....April 3
IOWA.....Mar. 20 | INDIA.....April 10

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $60 and $70. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $105. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

JAVA.....Mar. 10 | CUBA.....Mar. 31
RUSSIA.....Mar. 17 | SCOTIA.....April 7
CHINA.....Mar. 24 | AUSTRALASIAN.Ap'l 14

Passage money payable in gold.

Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAYS.

NEBRASKA.....March 10, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....March 17, at 8 A. M.
MINNESOTA.....March 31, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....April 7, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage, $35, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

AUSTRALASIAN, Mar. 11 | PALMYRA.....Mar. 25
TRIPOLI.....Mar. 18 | SIBERIA.....April 1

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, CUTTING, Will leave SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $27, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, (via Halifax) Tuesday, Mar. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..Saturday, Mar. 20, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 | Steerage | $35 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 40 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 47 |

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

| FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | $80 | Liverpool | $35 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | 15 |
| St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 45 | St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer | 30 |

Passage also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

# CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

| First Cabin. Outside. | Inside. | Second Cabin. | Steerage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $275 | $225 | $150 | $75 |

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 16TH, 30TH AND 14TH OF EVERY MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 11.—ALASKA, Capt. A. J. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco April 2, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer OCEAN QUEEN received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, 27th inst. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 24d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. THELESPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIRE, April 22.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going direct to Montevideo. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

THE ANANDALE MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 23,

at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.

The splendid new steamers

CLIFTON, Capt. ..... March 10
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKE ..... March 30

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. P. GREENE ..... Mar. 11
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS ..... Mar. 18
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE via Nassau.. Mar. 25

For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,

Carrying the United States Mails.

The well-known sidewheel steamship

BIENVILLE,

J. P. BAKER, Commander,

is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 35 North River on

SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Port Lavaca, Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply on
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer

ALABAMA, Capt. LIDEMIERE,

On SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida for the winter.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES.....NELSON...SATURDAY, March 6
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE...SATURDAY, March 13

Freight taken for New-Orleans, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to

H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The regular mail steamship SARAGOSSA, Hansen, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 5 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15.

Bills of lading given for freight to South and South-west. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR TODD, Agent, No. 72 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail March 16.

## SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week,

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The steamships,

SAN JACINTO, Capt. AIKEN, SATURDAY, March 6, from Pier No. 8, North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 6, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 12 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 92 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 16, East River, at 3 P. M.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 51 and 52 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. NONES, Passport Agent, 301 Broadway.

## RAILROADS.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, ERIE BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1869.

On and after March 8, the Erie Railway Company will run the Express over the entire line of their routes, as the United States Express will cease to run on that date over the various roads and branches owned by this Company. The route includes the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western Railways, together with all their branches, making a direct line of communication between New-York and Cincinnati, embracing every station on the lines. Bullion, specie, money packages and valuables will be placed in the charge of reliable and experienced messengers.

Drafts for collection forwarded to destination and returns promptly made.

Express matter of every kind forwarded as fast and as safely as by any other Express Company. Shippers guaranteed for all loss and damage by the Erie Railway Company.

Offices—No. 20 Park-place, and Provost-st., Jersey City.

JAY GOULD, President.
G. A. FULLER, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 4:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 1 P. M., Express, (River Road.) 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead, Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

5 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

6:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.

9 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

2:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 8:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and points West (and South) 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 239 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BAIR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. E. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Western and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Lines.

10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:45 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room cars attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:30 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad, from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:30.

A Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—LEAVE BROOKLYN, FOOT OF MONTAGUE-ST.: 6:30 A. M.; mail train, 8:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and Babylon, 6:30 P. M. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, for Babylon, 7:30 A. M. Sundays, leave Babylon, 7:30 A. M., Islip 8:05, 8:20 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.

R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, as follows: Express, 7:45 and 11:45 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey. Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,

BETWEEN

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, T

## HANGING OF FOUR MEGAGOES.

Execution by Strangulation of the Murderers of the Captain and Mate of the Brig Enterprise—Confession of the Murderers—Beautiful Scene on the Scaffold.

Correspondence of the New-York Times

FREDERICK ANNE, Queen's County, Va., Friday, March 4, 1859.

On Monday night, the 28th of Feb., 1859, a murder of a peculiar atrocity was committed on board a small trader, under schooner rig, lying in the Annemessex River, in this county.

The vessel, of 75 tons, was owned by Capt. Jonathan Johnson, Mr. Coulbourn and Thomas Carson, who sailed on her alone, with crew of four men, besides myself, and usually engaged in dredging for oysters in the Chesapeake Bay, and in the Potomac and Rivers of the Northern shore of Maryland. With the exception of myself, these residents of the adjacent neighborhood of Crisfield. The assailants were four colored men, viz: Peter, the names of Wm. Wilson, Wm. Wells, Robert Holmes and Chas. Bailey.

The Bona, as Stockpoint, on the trial, were as follows: Wilson had been with Capt. Johnson three Oysters, Wells had been with him about a month, and Bailey about three months. Frank Roundes was shipped in Baltimore by a shipping master, about two weeks before the murder, and was to receive twenty-five dollars per month pay in advance, he deserted and shipped on another oyster vessel, from which he was discovered by Wilson on the Thursday before the murder. Capt. Johnson, on the day he went aboard the vessel and shipped him for his mate, which Roundes indignantly and took his chest aboard the Bona. On Friday morning, Saturday, and Monday, no work was done, because of stormy weather, except that on Saturday some repairs were made in the vessel.

On Monday the Captain and mate went ashore to the store, and while they were ashore Roundes asked if they thought he had any money, and proposed that they should "fix him." He say Roundes, however, all the others appear to agree that Bailey, in reality, proposed the subject, but Roundes admit that it was Wilson.

After the Captain and mate came from ashore they went aboard. Capt. Price's vessel, lying at about three hundred yards from the Bona. While they were there the original plot was somewhat modified, and it was resolved to knock them on the head as they came over the side of the vessel, and the negroes prepared bludgeons for the purpose. These were simply cord-wood sticks, about seven or eight inches in circumference at the butt end. One of them was shaved off at the handle to give a better grasp. Having made their preparations, the negroes went back to the hold to await the return of their victims. Some of them got to sleep, and the Captain and mate returned before they were aware of it, and got on deck. The Captain called the mate to help them haul the punt (small boat) on deck, which they did. The Captain then told Roundes and Bailey to go forward with him to help him cast an anchor, as he expected a storm, but they went with him, while the mate went down in the cabin. As the Captain stepped to fix the anchor-chain Roundes struck him over the head with one of the clubs, and knocked him senseless. He supposed he had killed him. Wilson and Wells at the same time went to the cabin, and Wells immediately struck the mate with a club across the forehead. Wilson struck next, but his first blow hit Wells, and his second struck the mate, he thinks, on the head of the head. The negroes then got the vessel under way, Bailey taking command. About this time the Captain got up, and Roundes says Bailey went forward and finished him with an ax. This, however, Bailey and both the others deny, all agreeing that Bailey did not strike any blow, though he otherwise assisted in the plot. About half an hour afterward the mate (whom they had supposed to be dead) came up out of the cabin with a gun. Bailey took this from him, and pushed him back into the cabin, and Wells then went down and knocked him on the head with an ax.

The negroes intended to run the vessel to Norfolk, but she ran aground on Missle Hole Bar in Tangier Sound, about 2 o'clock in the morning, March 2. After several ineffectual efforts to get the schooner off the bar, it was resolved to abandon her, and Roundes and Bailey then went down into the cabin and ransacked it, breaking open the drawers and hunting for money and valuables. All the murderers then met in the hold, where their own sleeping quarters were situated, to consult as to how they should get away. They resolved to make for the mainland in the boat or punt. Next morning, a little after daylight, they all went on deck, and threw the body of the Captain overboard. Roundes, Wilson and Wells then went to where the mate was lying, and to their surprise they found him still alive and conscious. And now came the most horrid scene in all this bloody tragedy. The poor man, his head and face smashed almost to a jelly, recognized Bailey, and cried, "Georgy! Georgy!" And even as he thus cried for help, the three devils who had hold of him, lifted him in their strong arms, and cast him into the bay where he sank with a cry to George to save him upon his lips. The murderers now took the punt and rowed to Smith's Island, where they went ashore, and hired a negro living there to take them to "any mainland." As he had no boat in which it was safe to attempt to cross the Chesapeake, he rowed them over to Accomac County, one of the two Eastern Shore counties of Virginia, and from the place where they were landed they went to Accomack. Here they separated, Roundes and Bailey going to Baltimore on the steamer for, and Wilson and Wells remaining in Accomac County. Wilson went to live with a man named D. J. Topping, near Drummondtown, and Wells also found work near there. Shortly after Wilson went to live at Mr. Topping's, a colored girl, who lived there, had a quarrel with Mrs. Topping, and was discharged. Her husband, Wm. Toppin, also left the place, in consequence of the treatment he received. Wilson thought he would not stand it, and then said he would some other, and killed two men but a short time before. This caused the colored women greatly alarmed, and insisted that Wilson should be immediately discharged. Her husband consented, and turned him off next morning. This was on the 8th of April. After the negro had gone, Mr. Topping thought that he had better be sure of his story, and he sent for Wilson, and had him arrested, and so followed him to Drummondtown, where he caused him to be lodged in jail. He immediately confessed his guilt, told the whole story, and gave information as to the whereabouts of Wells, who was accordingly arrested the next day. He also immediately confessed his participation in the murder. The prisoners were brought to Princess Anne on April 10 and lodged in jail, and they were indicted for murder at the 16th of the same month. Willie Wing in jail awaiting their trial they made a desperate attempt on the jailer in order to break jail, and came near killing that functionary. They were tried before the Circuit Court for Somerset County on the 16th of July, and were found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, the Governor fixing on Friday, the 4th of October, for their execution.

An effort was made to get the sentence made for the other, viz., the 14th and on the 16th of October a pardon was in Baltimore, learned the whereabouts of Frank Roundes. A colored boy in the city had sold of a man who had coaxed him to go to Norfolk, and had told him of robbery, and his description exactly fulfilled the that of Roundes. The other accordingly went to Guilford-alley, between Light and Charles streets, and found the man. He attempted to arrest him for the murder, and he resisted. The officer then called for help, and the negroes ran to him from him and struck him over the head with it, felling him to the floor. The nigro then ran, when he ran, dead two days after, the second of which took place in his bed, causing him to fall to the pavement. He was arrested and taken to the Station House, and is supposed until he was taken to Norfolk, he was a prisoner, and he was arraigned for murder in the first degree. He was six feet in height, and was well and remarkably developed. He was a man of great strength, and was a desperate character. He was a native of Princess Anne, on Monday, Oct. 17, and was immediately recognized by Wilson, who was brought up from Baltimore, and was identified by Wells, who was brought up from Norfolk. Wilson finished him at his house, and he was arraigned for murder in the Circuit Court, and was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, the Governor fixing on Friday, the 4th of October, for their execution.

Wilson and Wells had been tried and sentenced to be hanged, the Governor fixing on Friday, the 4th of October, for their execution.